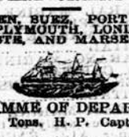
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,843 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday. 1886.
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th Nov.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
L VERONA	3116	500	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	700	L. H. Moule	10th "
L CATHAY	3263	500	M. Ashdown	17th "
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	21th "
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. G. Stead	26th Nov.
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 530, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	15th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	22nd Nov.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th "
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 110

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3,500	500	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th Nov. 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H. P.	
S.S. WERNETH HALL	4,100	300.	to sail 20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.
For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S Line of Steamers. The s. s. "MERKA," due here on the 8th instant, will sail for Zanzibar on the 17th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohola, Out-of-Fort.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

FOR SALE—The following ELECTRICAL ARTICLES, FITTINGS, &c.

3 Commutators, 16 Light "Brush" Arc Dynamo.
1 Micrometre gauge in case.
2 Speed Indicators, "Young's," in cases.
40 Cut-outs Armatures and Springs.
10 Sets Brushes, Arc Dynamo "Brush."
3 Testing Batteries.
74 Carbon Rods, "Brush" Arc Lamps.
3,300 Yds. India-rubber coated wire.
4 Truck wheels, and 2 standards with Pedestals cast iron.
And Sundry other articles, suited for "Brush" Electric Machinery.
Also an invoice of 3 cases containing Ornamental and Fancy Brackets and glass globes well suited for incandescent lighting.

Apply to
THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Official Liquidator.
Bombay Electrical Company, Ld.
10, Meadows Street, November 12th 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrain, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

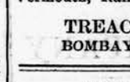
THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th November at 5 p.m.
S.S. "HENZADA" 2,078 " on or about 8th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 12, 1886. Agents.

STEAM DIRECT FROM GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.



THE SUBSCRIBERS DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high classed Steamers "Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.
Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.
Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!

A LARGE STOCK of Pretty and New Designs to select from.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES!

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have now in Stock and will continue to receive fresh consignments by every mail.

GRAPES, Re. 1 per lb.
BRAZIL NUTS, As. 10 per lb.
BARCELONA NUTS, As. 8 per lb.
STILTON CHEESE, Re. 1-4 per lb.
GORGONZOLA CHEESE, Re. 1-4 per lb.
ROQUEFORT, Re. 1-4 per lb.
GRUYERE, As. 14 per lb.
FIGS, As. 12 per box.

Crackers and Bonbons in great variety of the best manufacture. Sweets of all kinds, Pralines, Fondants Chocolated, etc., etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Benedictine	6	0	3	8
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	8	4	0
Do. do. Yellow	6	0	3	4
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	0	1	12
Creme de Cacao	3	12		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3	12	2	2
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4	8	2	8
Kummel	3	8		
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	0	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	½ bottles 24		0	
Orange Bitters	24	0	13	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s				
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints 12		0	
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Ginger Brandy	25	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	30	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	16	8	...	...
Vermouth, Italian	18	0	...	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 10th December, 1886, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY, required for the narrow Gauge section of this Company for the year commencing on the 1st January, 1887.

Particulars of the estimated quantities together with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba, and the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, and samples can be seen at Colaba and Ajmere Depot, on and after 18th November, 1886.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 5 per cent. will be made from each payment until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, November 9, 1886.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

"REDUCTION OF PRICES."

TREACHER and Co. have now the pleasure of informing their numerous Customers that the full benefit of the slight improvement in Exchange, which has recently taken place, has been given them, a CORRESPONDING REDUCTION having been made in the Store and Wine Catalogue now issued:—

HAMS AND BACON.

	Rs.	a.
Prime York Hams, in canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each, per lb.	0	15
Ham, Boneless, Cooked, in tins, 4 to 6 lbs., per lb.	1	6
Ham, Boiled, 2-lb. tins, each	1	7
Wiltshire Bacon, Flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb.	0	13
Ditto in cut, per lb.	0	14
Ditto in tins, of about 2 and 4lbs. each, per lb.	1	3

BUTTER AND LARD.

Choicest Danish Butter, in 1-lb. tins, per tin	1	5
Hog's Lard, in 1-lb. tins	1	0

CHEESE.

Double Glo'ster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each, per lb.	0	12
Ditto in cut	0	13
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only), per lb.	0	12
Cheddar, in tins, of about 2 lbs. each, per lb.	1	1
Gruyere, in tins, of about 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1	1
Parmesan, grated, in large bottles, each	1	2

TONGUES.

American cooked Tongues, per tin	2	8
Do. Lunch do. per tin	1	10
Sandringham Lunch do. per tin	1	0
Ox-Tongues, dried in tins, each	5	2
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table in tins, each	5	6
Do. Prime Pic-nic, per tin	2	2
Do. Paysandu, per tin	2	0
Ox-Cheek, collared, per tin	0	13

PRESERVED FISH.

Anchovies, in Oil, per bottle	0	12
Caviare, real Russian, per tin	1	5
Cod Fish, 1-lb. tins	0	9
Do. Roes, fresh	0	10
Digby Chicks	0	11
Haddock, fresh, 1-lb. tins	0	9
Do. Finnon, per tin	0	11
Do. Kippered, Blanchflower's, per tin	0	11
Herrings, fine, fresh	0	6
Do. Kippered	0	11
Do. A la Sardine, small tins	0	12
Do. Red, selected fish	1	0
Do. in Fennel Sauce, per tin	0	12
Do. in Tomato Sauce, per tin	0	12
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon, per tin	1	6
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad, per tin	0	9
Mackerel, fine, fresh, per tin	0	8
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	14
Do. American, pint tins, per tin	0	8
Pilchards, in Oil, per tin	0	11
Salmon, fresh, American, 1-lb. tins, per tin	0	9
Do. do. Crosse and Blackwell's, 1-lb. tins, per tin	1	3
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins, per tin	0	7
Do. do. double tins, per tin	0	11
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's, per tin	1	3
Sprats, dried, per tin	0	13
Turbot, fresh, per tin	0	13
Whitebait, Real Blackwall, per tin	1	4
Yarmouth, Bloaters, mild cured, per tin	0	15

FRENCH PATES.

		Rs.	a.
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras)	Truffled	3	0
Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux)	Truffled		
Snipe (Pate de Becassines)	Without Truffles,		
Woodcock (Pate de Becasses)	large tin	2	12
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras)	Truffled, small tin	1	8

SAUSAGES.

Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	15
Do. do. large size do. do.	1	11
Bologna do. do. do.	1	4
Cambridge do. do. do.	0	15
Pork do. do. do.	0	15
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower's do.	0	12
Do. do. small tin, do. do.	0	7
Norfolk Sausages do. do.	0	11
Irish do. Shamrock brand do.	0	12

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

Artichokes, per tin	1	4
Asparagus, finest picked German, per tin	2	2
Do. finest Californian, per tin	1	4
Carrots, English, per tin	0	6
French Beans (Harricot Verts), per tin	0	9
Macedoines, or mixed Vegetables, per tin	0	10
Mushrooms, preserved, ½-lb. tins	0	7
Do. do. 1-lb. do.	0	12
Do. Black, Leicestershire, per tin	0	12
Peas, English, per tin	0	7
Petit Pois (Au Naturel), per tin	0	9
Parsnips, English, per tin	0	7
Turnips, do., per tin	0	6
Chollet's compressed Vegetables, "Julienne," tins of 50 portions, per tin	3	12
Truffles, in bottles, per bottle	1	10
Mixed Vegetables, compressed	1	2

JAMS.

Apricot, Cherry	Per tin	0	9
All other kinds, per tin		0	7

MARMALADE AND HONEY.

Orange Marmalade, Keiller's, 1-lb. tins	0	6
Do. Cake's Home-made, 1 lb. tins	0	9
Narbonne Honey, per bottle	0	12

TABLE SAUCES.

Worcester, Treacher & Co.'s, pints		0	12
(This fine Sauce commands a large sale, and is rapidly superseding all other Sauces.)			
Worcestershire, Lea and Perrins	½-pints	0	11
Reading Cock's	pints	1	3
Harvey's (by Lazemby)			
Burgess's Essence of Anchovies	½-pints	0	11
Treacher's do. do.	pints	1	2

CAPER'S OLIVES.

Caper's Real French	½-pints each	0	8
	pints	0	12
Olives, Spanish, pints		0	13
Do. French	½-pints	0	6
	pints	0	10

Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Confectionery, &c.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

			Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)			Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC	****	do.	" 36 0	" 70 0
COGNAC	***	do.	" 32 0	" 62 0
COGNAC	**	do.	" 27 8	" 53 0
COGNAC	*	do.	" 25 8	" 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla			" 22 8	" 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents			each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown			"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do.		do.	do.	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.		Rs.	a.
Cotton Lace	from	3	12
Balbriggan Lace	from	7	0
Silk Lace	from	10	0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from	7	0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from	4	8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from	7	8
International		2	8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make		7	8

PANTS OR DRAWERS.			
Brown Merino	from	8	0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from	6	8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from	8	8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from	9	0
International do.	from	3	0

SOCKS.		Rs.	a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair	11	8
" " Embroidered Fronts	"	19	0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair	2	12
Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz.	16	8
Balbriggan New Stripes	from	21	0

PLAIN COLORS DRABS.			
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from	21	0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair	2	12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from	17	8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH.
Packing in Tin-Lined Case, Rs. 25.

TRICHORD SEMI-GRANDS
RS. 1,300, NETT CASH.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MACONACHIE'S DIGBY CHICKS.
DELICIOUS FOR BREAKFAST.
MILD AND EXTREMELY RELISHING.
Per tin (containing seven fish), Annas 9 only.
Many other kinds of Choice Fish in Stock.
SOLE AGENTS,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.
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BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS. STATIONERY. STATIONERY.
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POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, BLOTTING CASES, JEWEL CASES,
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In the most Elegant Bindings.
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GLOBES, MAPS, GAMES, POCKET CUTLERY.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
A large and well-selected Stock always on hand.
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FROM ALL THE NOTED MAKERS.

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AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING
TUESDAY, 16th NOVEMBER, 1886.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
IN AID OF LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
T. E. the VICEROY and the COUNTESS of DUFFERIN
AND
T. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND LADY REAY.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
"HOME."

In which the following Ladies and Gentlemen will appear :—
Mrs. HAY, Miss. SWINHOE and Mrs. COWPER. Col. BEDFORD, R.E., Capt. HODGKINSON, Mr. MAINWARING and Lt.-Col. COWPER.
Box plan at Messrs SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4 ; Back Seat, Rs. 1.
NOTE.—There will be no Pit Stalls or Pit on this occasion.

ALFRED THEATRE,

OPPOSITE G. I. P. RAILWAY TERMINUS.
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES !
EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock.
IN THEIR REFINED AND WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Grand Transformation Scene, with Beautiful Mechanical Effects, and Lime Light.
Every Convenience and Accomodation for Ladies and Gentlemen in Reserved Seats and First Class.
REDUCED PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY

IS ACCURATE	IS DURABLE
IS KEYLESS	IS RELIABLE
IS STRONG	IS HANDSOME

AND
IS CHEAP,
Rs. 8-8, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 8-8,
free by post.

2,000 made every working day, 20,00,000 are now carried, and give universal satisfaction.

Read the following testimonials and purchase at once—
The Principal of the College of Science and Arts, Glasgow,
PROF. JAMIESON, A.M., INST. C.E., F.R.S.E., writes :—
"Five weeks ago I got from you a Waterbury Watch, and having been previously annoyed by my lever watch stopping and keeping bad time whenever I went near dynamo machines, I inserted the Waterbury Watch between the magnetic poles of a 10-horse-power dynamo. Of course, the watch instantly stopped, but on being started again I regulated it only twice within two days, and have found that for one whole month it did not vary two minutes from correct Greenwich time. I now prefer it to my former and much more expensive watch, and consider it an excellent time-keeper."
The WATCHMAKER, LONDON, December, 1885.—"The Waterbury has been designed and is guaranteed to give a maximum of results in time-keeping at a minimum of cost."
MANCHESTER EXAMINER, December 22.—"The Waterbury is a splendid time-keeper ; we have subjected it to tests few watches can endure."
MANCHESTER COURIER, December 22.—"An experience of a Waterbury for over two months enables us to say that they are admirable time-keepers."
MANCHESTER CITY NEWS, November 21—"We have tested, it is an excellent time-keeper, is keyless, and goes 23 hours with once winding up."
GLASGOW HERALD, December 9.—"It is a substantial piece of workmanship and a good time-keeper."
GLASGOW CITIZEN, December 9.—"Of first-class workmanship and a good time-keeper."

One year's guarantee.
Repairs, at any time, for one RUPEE or LESS !!!
May be obtained from SOUNDY & Co. Ld., or from
THE WATERBURY WATCH COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CITY LINE OF STEAMER.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVES, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 11th Dec. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, (on Deck) Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, Nov. 16, 1886.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS
s.s. BELGRAVIA FOR MARSEILLES.
Sailing 25th November punctually.

ATTENTION is invited to this favourite steamer offering a Splendid opportunity to passengers desirous of avoiding the Bay of Biscay.
Passengers can be booked by sea to Marseilles or Glasgow, also to London [overland from Marseilles on through tickets from Bombay.]
The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and the refrigerating room insures an unlimited supply of ice throughout the voyage.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Anchor Line.
Bombay Nov mber 16, 1886.

NOTICE.

GOWROBA NARAYEN BHENDE, Manager of the TEMPLE of SHREE LUXUMEE VENKTESH, near the Bazaar-gate, in Boree-bazaar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindoos at RATHA JATRA, which will take place TO-DAY, the 16th instant, between 5 and 11 o'clock in the evening at the usual place.

INDIA RUBBER SPEAKING TOYS.

Dolls.	Horses.
Babies.	Cocks.
Parrots.	Cats.
Ostriches.	Cows.
Peacocks.	Figures.
Clowns.	Sheeps.
Ducks.	Swans and
Dogs.	Pigs.
Goats.	I. R. Balls.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF EVERY KIND OF TOYS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the matter of the Petition of HUGH DUGAN FISHER ; an Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of December next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by the Insolvent abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honorable Court on the 2nd day of April last, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India and all other proceedings had thereon.
Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said application must appear before this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the said first day of December, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to oppose the same.—Dated this 3rd day of November 1886.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this day of November 13, 1886.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Tablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's patents)
SPEICKER AND CO., ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co's, STANDARD IRON WORKS, Steam Engines as supplied to Windsor Castle, for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c , &c., &c.
Highest Awards—Stocks on hand.
F., FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE by Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. The Best Engine for India. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)
THOS. WRAGG AND SON
(Drainage pipes, &c.)
Stoneware in hands.
F. FISHER & Co.
Agents for India.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT,
CIE DES PAPELAINERIES DE SARRAGUEMINES.
THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay. The finest crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors ever imported in Bombay.
F. FISHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LADY REAY.
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE WIDOWS' HOME,
Convent of Jesus and Mary, Byculla.
ON SATURDAY, NOV., 20TH, AT 5-30 P. M.
ALEILAT, OR THE CHALLENGE,
(A Drama in Three Acts).
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH,
THE FLOWER QUEEN, OR THE CORONATION OF THE ROSE,
(A Cantata in Two Parts).
Performed by the young ladies of the Convent Schools of Parell, the Fort, and Clare Road.
Tickets—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1. To be had of Messrs. Soundy and Co ; Rose and Co ; and the *Examiner Press*.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !
will be given
A GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
To be followed by a
QUADRILLE PARTY,
FOR TICKET-HOLDERS ONLY,
WITH A SPLENDID ORCHESTRA,
At the Mechanics' Institute, B. B. & C. I Railway, Parell.
MISS SIMA FREDILIS WILL PLAY ON THE CORNET-A-PISTON,
A most difficult Instrument for a Lady.
Performance to commence at 8 p.m., (Railway Time).
Tickets to be obtained at the Door. Children under 10 years, half price.

PLEASE NOTE.

TO AVOID DELAY in the transmission of our orders to London for SUPPLIES of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS we beg most respectfully to remind our customers, Local and Up-country that the LAST DAY of sending in subscriptions is the 25TH OF NOVEMBER 1886. We have also the pleasure to announce that the number of subscribers now on our list is almost double the number we had on our books last year, a proof indisputable of the extensive patronage enjoyed by our firm.
Our revised and enlarged price-list of Newspapers and Periodicals, a mere reference to which will satisfy intending subscribers that our charges are moderate and less than those of any other firm in our line in India, is sent post free on application.
Clearance sale. Catalogue of books free of post on application.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS.
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL
EAU DE COLOGNE.
SUPERIOR to any other in the market, in Fragrance, Durability, and as an article of Toilet. Money returned if not approved.

Per case of six	Rs.	2 4
Wickered Bottles, ½ pint	,,	1 8
Pint	,,	2 12
Quart	,,	5 0
Fancy Stoppered Bottle	Re	1 0

COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.
Re. 1-4.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON.
Re. 1-8 and 2-12.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN.
Re. 1-14.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.
PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.
Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only.
Per Pot, Re. 1-8.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1887,
POCKET DIARIES,
SCRIBBLING DIARIES,
OFFICE DIARIES.
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS !
NEW YEAR'S CARDS ! !
Now on hand a large selection of
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC CARDS.
HAND PAINTED CARDS.
FRINGED AND OTHER CARDS.
THE BASEL MISSION'S INDIAN CARDS.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1887.
MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JANUARY, 1887, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.
MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.
☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.
COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S
COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH
LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.
MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.
MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, and chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.
MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.
MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-Liver-Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.
MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.
Re. 1 per bottle.
"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."
"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED—An English or Eurasian LADY acquainted with Hindustanee, for a First Class Parsee Dramatic Company. Apply, by letter, to "NATUCK" care of this office.

CEE SPRING CARRIAGE FOR SALE. Apply to Mr. BRANSON, High Court.

WANTED—A PARTNER, with 2,000 Rupees, to joint an Italian Oilman Store business. Apply, with letter, to "G. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PANCHGANI TO LET, by the Month or for a Season, "WILLIE COTTAGE," furnished, at a moderate rent. Apply to "A. L. M.," Panchgani.

BEFORE BUYING your useful and fancy ARTICLES, please enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SUPERIOR RODGER'S PENKNIVES and QUILL MENDERS, in Mother o' Pearl, Tortoise Shell and Ivory Handles, adapted for Presentation, from Annas 12 each. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

A PASSAGE to ENGLAND early in December *via* the Continent is offered to a Good Nurse in exchange for services with a Lady and child, a year old. References required. Apply, by letter, to "T.," care of GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay.

GRAND LODGE S. F. I.—The MASONIC FESTIVAL of ST. ANDREW will take place at FreeMasons' Hall, Clare Road, Byculla, on SATURDAY, 27th instant. For Tickets, Rupees 5 each. Apply to the GRAND SECRETARY, Free-Masons' Hall.

HANDSOME TURNOUT.—Only 1,200. Comfortable, roomy, two-seated BROUGHAM, in thorough repair, Fine Australian MARE, fast and powerful, broken to double and single harness. New set of single harness specially made to fit. Apply to "HORMASJI", at Jaffir Suliman's, Girgaum.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have such an increasing demand that they are now Compelled to keep 30 branches and 50 agencies in all the principal parts of India and Ceylon. Head Office 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

WANTED—A Good BOOK-KEEPER for our Office, at Ranpur. Salary Rs. 50 to 60. WHITTLE & Co., Veerangaum.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS, to which Eight Bungalows are attached.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 ; postage 1 anna.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED—A BANDMASTER for the 8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, at Rajkote. Apply, stating terms, to the Band Secretary.

WANTED—A Lady Milliner, apply, personally, to Mr. Shamji and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Crawford Market, No. 51, MILLINERS & DRESS MAKERS.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOOSE TEETH & TENDER GUMS.—A perfect cure for the painful disease (Pyorrhœa alveolaris). Apply to T. H. STEPHENS, Dental Surgeon, Bareilly, N. W. P.

"SWEATERS" Knitted Lamb's Wool for Gentlemen when playing Tennis, Cricket, or Boating. Rs. 5 each, special value. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate corner.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO.: Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

FLOWER SEEDS for the Cold Season—Just received a fresh consignment in splendid condition. Early orders solicited by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PORTABLE HARMONIUM, Musical-Boxes, Ariston, Herophon, Banjos, Guitars, Fiddles, Cornets, Clarionets, Flutes, &c., and Piano Music, at B. S. Ramchunder and Co ; No. 26, Kalbadevi Road.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8 ; postage, 4 annas.

FOR SALE—A Complete English OIL MILL, Anglo-American system, hardly worked a few months, or owner would make good terms with a joint-stock concern taking it up. Address "Nainsoos," care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MACHOMISH & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Ridone's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 103, Medow-street, Fort.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, Mason and Stone-cutter by trade, who will work himself and direct others how to work. None need apply, but those who served apprenticeships above. Apply, by letter only, to "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

BUTTER SCOTCH, Plaited Rock, Almond Hardbake, Cokernuts, Sugared Almonds, Conversation Lozenges, &c., at PEARSE'S, Apollo-Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at direction of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, Lalljeebhoy Ludha the following properties at their respective premises in two lots on the day and time here inafter mentioned.

Lot No. 1 on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November 1886, at 4 p.m. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 293 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,309 and 1,309, together with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Old Town on the southern side of Khedack or Combud Bowel Row in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, formerly was and now is in the occupation of the said Lalljeebhoy Ludha, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 6 and new No. 6, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the sweeper's passage, common to the premises and the house of Arut Manock, on the west by the house of Allamon Daniel, on the north by the said Combud Bowel Row, and on the south partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and partly by the property of Jairaj Munjee, and also partly by the property of Khoja Ahmed Habib.

Lot No. 2 on Wednesday, the 24th day of November 1886, at 4 p. m. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,469, together with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Old Town on the northern side of Don Tad Third Row in the Registration Sub-District of Mandvi, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Lalljeebhoy Ludha, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old No. 34 and New No. 36, and bounded as follows, on the east by the sweeper's passage, common to the premises and the house of Khoja Ahmed Habib, on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on the south by the Don Tad Third Row aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Attorney's for the mortgagee, at their office No. 23, Rampart Row.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1886.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, November 15, 1886.

COTTON PRESSES.

THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FITTINGS.
CUMMIN'S PATENT.

400 lbs. nett.—BALE—	501 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem 200 Bales	175 Bales
Measurement per bale 7' 6"	9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale 6 lbs.	7 lbs.

Apply to
A. J. CUMMINS,
Vindapad,
Tinnevelly District.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America.
The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY ; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

BANJOS! S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY. BANJOS!

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75	0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65	0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case	55	0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, fretted)	60	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75	0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75	0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Do. do. oak hoop	12	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40	0
Do. do. with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25	0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12	0
Do. do. with brass hoop	10	0
Do. do. (parchment nailed on)	5	0

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

4 inches in diameter	12	0
12 do.	9	0
11 do.	6	0
9 do. with tacked head	3	0
9 do. do. electro-plated metal hoop	12	0

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The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
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IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., Americas and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.
MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from
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THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ld., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electroliers, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property
As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.
Apply to
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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDING SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOP BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,000
,, 1885	£288,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,572,578 3 9	1878	£2,092,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 7	1885	£3,343,497 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
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3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
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NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 39,15,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.
Afternoon Party to Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge at Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy's, Foras Road, Byculla.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Akbar (s), from Moulmein ; Bancoora (s), Cutch ; Trassacho (ship), Mauritius ; and Sierra Pedrosa (ship), Cardiff.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 17th November 1886, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule No. 27, viz., 1s. 5½d. per rupee.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Attrato entered and the s.s. Cuba, Domenico Balduino and City of Canterbury left the dock on Saturday. The s.s. River Indus and Rialto left on Sunday.

AFTERNOON PARTY.—To-day an afternoon party will be given by Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy at his residence, Jairajbhoy Buildings, Foras Road, Byculla, to meet Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., Member of Parliament, and Lady Lethbridge.

REPORTED THEFT.—A woman named Chandree, living at Dadar, reported the theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 579, during her absence from her house on Saturday. Enquiries are in progress.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Sion, touching the death of Ramchunder Jewan, aged 30 years. On Sunday last deceased accidentally fell from a toddy tree while in the act of drawing toddy, and sustained severe injuries, from the effects of which he died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder at a quarter to six o'clock this evening :—

Lancers	Second Set	Laurent.
Grand Selection	La Vestale	Mercadante.
Valse	Love's Dreamland	Roeder.
Tersetto	Bouodel Monte	Pacini.
Polka	Tout à la Joie	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT.—Bhickoo Gopal was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a copper vessel, valued Rs. 4, the property of Sumboo Gunnoo, from a cattle stable at Byculla, on Saturday forenoon. The accused was arrested and handed over to the police while in the act of taking away the vessel. On pleading guilty and admitting previous convictions, the accused was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Witteebai, a woman aged 25 years, the wife of a hawker of native cloth. On Sunday she took a poisonous dose of opium during her husband's absence from home, who, on his return, finding her lying in an unconscious state, removed her to hospital, where she died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. No reasons could be assigned for the rash act. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

539-76—Little, S., F. and N.—Lukmidas Khimji and another vs Maneckvahoo and others.—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

381-80—Little, S., F. and N.—Premji Heerji and others vs. Goolam Hoosein Meya Jan and others—Craigie, L. and O.

To vary Commissioner's report.

877-70—Crawford and B.—Mithibai and others vs. L. N. Banaji and others—Tobin and R. and Craigie, L. and O.

Long Causes.

477-85—T. H. Pearse—(For pauper) Batta Ramsett vs. Vithul Gunput—Payne, G. and S.

389-84—Khunderao M.—Bapooji Cassinath and another vs. Nursidas Jetram and another—Little, S., F. and N.

376-84—Crawford and B.—Morarji Sewji vs. Goculdas Moolji and others—Craigie, L. and O., and Pestonji and R.

374-85—Balkrishna and B.—Keshrinath Janardhun and others vs. Ardesir Bezonji—Nanu and H.—(Settled.)

513-85—Hore, C. and B.—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Bai Chatoorbai and others—Little, S., F. and N.

493-85—J. C. Cama—Ismaelkhan Hassankkan vs. Abdebhai Currimbhai—Payne, G. and S., N. and H., M. B. B. ; B. and H., and T. and D.

95-85—Payne, G. and S.—R. Brancer vs. Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur—Ardesir, H. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

74-85—Chalk and W.—Thucker Pitamber Soonderji vs. Cassibai—Jefferson, B. and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

265-85—Chalk and W—Sadashiv Gambherchund vs. Gopikison Saduteing and others—Macfarlane and E—Part heard.

442-85—Ardesir, H. and D.—Cooverjee Dhunjibhoy Patel vs. Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Little, S., F. and N.

141-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Keshowlal Purbhoodas and others—W. and B., and H, C. and B.

139-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonial Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

140-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonial Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

341-86—Mirza H. K.—Sonee Munji Ramji and another vs. Sonee Karson Rana and others—Shamrao P.—T. H. Pearse, and in person.—Part heard.

373-86—Chalk and W.—Hormarji Ardasier Hormarji, vs. Vurdhman Govindji.

379-86—Chalk and W.—The Oriental Loan Association, vs. F. B. Lund and others.

390-86—Tobin and R.—Bhimji Girdhur, vs. Canjee Soorjee.

415-86—Tyabji and D.—Amrutlal Kalidas, vs. Mohomed Hussain bin Bundoo Meya Murkay and another.

421-86—J. C. Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, vs. Navasbai.

424-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Dharamsey Tricum and others vs. Thucker Premji Tricumdas.

444-86—Craigie, L., and O.—H. S. King vs. G. H. R. M. O'Callaghan.

239-20,198 of 86—Winter and B.—Lilladhur Premjee vs. Raghojee Naroujee (S. C. C. Suit.)

Long Causes.

143-86—Mulji B. B.—Dharsibhoy Jussa vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

231-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Jaitha Huridas vs. Purshotum Meghji and another—Tyabji and D.

232-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs. Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G. and S.

237-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jambai vs. Canji Anunji and another.—Crawford and B.

242-86—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Succoebai vs. Lukhmidas Dharamsey.—In person.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th November, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·996
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	845
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·8
General Direction of Wind.*	WNW, WSW, SSE, SE, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	138

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

ACCLIMATISATION.

OUR failures in the acclimatisation of vegetable life have almost always been due to sentiment. The useful plants and trees have, as a rule, flourished admirably. For example, Mr. J. A. Froude states in his "Oceana" that the oats, barley, peas, beans, and potatoes were produced in such luxuriance in Ballarat that he could believe Herodotus's account of the crops grown on the plains of Babylon. A reaping machine had stopped in a field of oats, the stems of which stood up like a wall, and seemed as if no horse could force a passage through them. For seventeen successive years the ground had been cropped, and not a particle of manure had been put upon it. The strangest point about it was that there were no weeds, and Mr. Froude offers the rather bold suggestion that "weeds are said to be a product of high civilisation, and do not exist in nature." Almost the only failure in useful plants has been the watercress. Introduced some years ago into New Zealand, it has spread as rapidly as did the "American weed" in our own country, choking up the rivers, and involving the annual outlay of many thousand pounds in keeping the rivers sufficiently clear for navigable purposes. Otago and Canterbury have been severe sufferers from the watercress. Sentiment, however, has always been a deadly foe to the colonist ; for example, some thirty years ago a Scotch emigrant to Australia took with him a thistle in a flower-pot. Great were the rejoicings among the Scotch colonists, a dinner was given in honour of the national plant, and it was then carefully transferred to the soil. Now it has played the same part on land as the watercress in the rivers, and has rendered whole tracts of land useless. It defies all attempts at extirpation, and great sums of money are paid yearly in restraining the once welcomed plant. That the thistle would probably become an injurious plant ought to have been anticipated, and the very seeds should have been prohibited as relentlessly as we prohibit the Colorado beetle. But who would have thought that the sweetbriar could do any harm ? At home we are only too glad to have it in our gardens, and a sweetbriar hedge is a thing of joy and an object of justifiable pride. No one, therefore, would have blamed the missionary and his wife who took with them a plant of sweetbriar as a fragrant memorial of their garden in the old country. But when set in the fresh rich soil of Australia the plant grew with almost savage fury. It drove great roots into the ground, developed itself from a shrub into a tree, and spread with such alarming rapidity that it is quite as troublesome as the thistle. Tasmania, which is to the mainland of Australia what the Isle of Wight is to England, has suffered terribly from the sweetbriar. New Zealand has fared no better ; Mr. Froude states that it is a worse foe to the agriculturist than the native fern. "At home so chary of growth, it expands here into vast bushes, becomes a weed and spreads like a weed. It overruns whole fields in two or three seasons, will turn a cleared farm into an impenetrable thicket, and has to be torn out with cart ropes and teams of horses." The reason for this astonishing growth of the thistle and sweetbriar is the same as that which accounts for the fecundity of the rabbit and sparrow. The rich and fertile soil affords the plants abundance of food, and the native flora is so feeble that the sturdy intruders have no rivals to check their progress. Another remarkable point in the history of Acclimatisation is its effect upon previously existing animals. The Chinese soldier, when rebuked for running out of an assaulted fort, replied logically, "No two piecy man can stand in one piecy man's place. If he will come I must go." The aphorism is equally applicable to the animals. When the flocks and herds of the white man enter upon a new land the previous occupiers must make way for them. So, in America, the bison is disappearing in exact ratio with the increase of sheep, swine, and oxen. Of course the depredations of hunters have some effect on the bison, but the rapid and steady decrease in its numbers is not due so much to the rifle bullet of the hunter, whether red or white, as to the continual increase of sheep and cattle, which crowd it out of its pasture lands. Similarly, in Australia, the kangaroo has been forced to give way to the sheep and the horned cattle. No "two piecy" beast can stand in "one piecy" beast's place, and the inferior must needs retire before the superior. Now comes the question of Reciprocity. We have given much to other lands, but we have taken a little in exchange. From New Zealand and the Pacific Archipelago we have received nothing. There are no mammals more than a few inches in length, and the only large bird, the moa of New Zealand, has long disappeared down the throats of the natives. Neither has Australia given us anything, inasmuch as the mammals are all marsupials, for which our climate is not suited. There are certainly a few gallinaceous birds, such as the brush turkey, the jungle fowl, and the leipoa (or "native pheasant"), but these birds need too much space to be useful in this country, where every yard of ground has its value. From America we have received the turkey, a bird which has withstood Acclimatisation so well that, like the barn-door fowl (which came from Asia), it has long been considered as a British bird. This is the more remarkable as the bird belongs to a different continent. Like most acclimated creatures, it has undergone some changes of form and colour, and has nearly learned to abandon its wild ways, such as straying and concealing its nest. The two greatest gifts, however, which we have received from America are the potato and tobacco. How the latter plant would thrive in this country it is impossible to say, as the law prohibits its cultivation. I believe, however, that it would be perfectly successful, and, indeed, the very fact of its prohibition infers as much. As for the potato, it is now as completely a British plant as the wheat or the barley, and has been again acclimatised over the greater part of the earth's surface. Maize (which in America is invariably called by the name of "corn") has not succeeded in this country, but has been thoroughly successful in South Africa, where it thrives wonderfully under the name of "mealies," and now forms the chief nourishment of the various tribes which are called by the collective name of "Kaffirs." The great fish question is far too large for more than a casual mention, and we will proceed to what I will venture to call the Reflex question—i.e., the effect of the indigenous animals upon those which have been imported, and its reciprocal action on themselves. We have seen how marvellously the sheep has increased in New Zealand, where exists no carnivorous beast or bird that could check the increase of the flocks. But the introduction of the sheep has caused the development of a carnivorous bird far more destructive, because more plentiful, than the eagle itself. This very unexpected foe is one of the long-beaked parrots peculiar to New Zealand (*Nestor notabilis*), popularly called the kia, or mountain parrot. Just as the sparrow abandoned insects for fruits, grain, and flowers, the kia has reversed the process, and abandoned its normal vegetable diet in order to become a sheep-killer of the most confirmed atrocity. Like other criminals it is a nocturnal bird, and not easily seen on account of its dark-green plumage. In 1868 it was noticed that the kia was in the habit of visiting the carcasses of sheep which were hung up for consumption, and eating the fat round the kidneys. Finding this fat very much to their taste, but not being able to procure a sufficiency of it, the birds took to attacking the sheep while living, never doing more than perching on the backs of the unhappy animals, tearing away the skin, and digging out the kidney fat with their pickaxes of beaks. In a few years this formerly harmless bird has become the curse of the sheep-run, and not long ago out of three hundred fat sheep two hundred were killed by the kia within five months. The natural consequence is that war has been declared against the kia, which in all probability will be exterminated. A more bizarre result of Acclimatisation could never have been anticipated. The part wich has been played by Acclimatisation in the modern history of the world cannot be overrated. Our vast and numerous colonies—"Greater Britain," as they have been happily called—would have been impossible had we not been able to take with us our beasts, birds, cereals, and fruits. We cannot imagine Australia or New Zealand without cattle, sheep, horses, grain, and fruit. We have made some mistakes, but not so many as might have been made, and we can at all events take warning by those failures, so as not to repeat them in the future. Of this we may be certain. For successful Acclimatisation it is necessary to be thoroughly acquainted with the animal or plant which is to be transferred to a new soil. It is also necessary to understand the climate and other conditions of both countries; and, lastly, no animal or plant should be imported which cannot be kept within the control of the breeder or agriculturist.—*Longman's Magazine.*

TAR AS A REMEDY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases or which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is easy to use, for a tablespoonful of this liquid poured into a tumber of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence*.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—Messrs. Kemp and Co. ; Treacher and Co. ; Thompson and Taylor ; Cooper, Madon and Co.

LACE.

A COMMERCIAL traveller writes in the *Daily News* :—"Fashion in the glory of the real lace trade is departed. The imitation article still flourishes like a green bay tree ; but the fine hand-made lace for which the costumiers of Queen Elizabeth's reign ransacked Dresden, Valenciennes, Mechlin, Brussels, and other historic towns, is dead beyond recall, and only flickers again into a brief existence when some august personage desires to create a sensation with a daughter's *trousseau*. The history of the minor arts which have been killed by the introduction of machinery has yet to be written. The value of the old hand-made lace, sweet with the scent of herbs, hidden away in the dark cupboards of English homes, must be considerable, although perhaps it would be difficult to estimate its market value. These treasures are the heritage of the rich only, and to many the various styles of old laces—Lille, Mechlin, Brussels, Duchesse, Valenciennes, Honiton, and so forth—must be mere names, and nothing else. Yet lace is still sold, and sold by the van load ; but it is of a mushroom growth, and, given a sufficiency of supervision and raw material, one machine might continue to manufacture lace for ever.

"It is quite within recent times that real lace has been superseded by the imitation article. The causes are obvious enough. That mysterious tribunal which everybody sneers at—yet which everybody follows with a servile persistency—decreed that imitation lace was fashionable. It became the vogue, and in an incredibly short space of time filtered through all classes, from the duchess to the serving maid. The Nottingham manufactures, and to a lesser degree those in Calais and Paris, were equal to the emergency, and poured into the London and Continental markets immense supplies of the article, which were eagerly purchased by the wholesale houses and quickly sold to the retail dealers. Those were halcyon days for the Nottingham lace trade. manufacturers who were fortunate enough to hit upon a popular pattern made their fortunes ; and outsiders, emulous of their success, rushed into the business. Workmen from the surrounding districts crowded into the town, and Nottingham advanced by leaps and bounds. There were not wanting men who shook their heads and said such prosperity could not last. But their prophecies were laughed at, and the twist hands, or workmen who have charge of a machine, earned their five, six, and seven pounds a week, hired their own dog-carts on Sundays, and drank champagne of brands as good as their master's. Still the supply was not equal to the demand, and often the wholesale houses for love or money were not able to get a sufficient quantity of certain patterns. The workmen became independent, and worked only when they thought fit. Considerable skill was shown in the designs of the patterns. The main object was to imitate the real lace as closely as possible, and to this end the country was ransacked by the manufacturers for specimens of the original article. Some of the old laces were imitated with marvellous fidelity, and all the old names were brought into request and used again with the prefix "imitation." Thus we had imitation Brussels, Duchesse, Mechlin, Torchon, Maltese, and a dozen others, ranging from 1d. to half-a-crown a yard. As the year passed by, the trade prospered, and some of the Nottingham lace people began to imagine that the millennium had at last arrived. But the evil day was at hand, although it approached in a different manner to what many expected.

"About six years ago a new style of lace appeared in the London markets, manufactured in Saxony. It went by the name of Oriental or Edelweiss lace, and was in fact a fairly accurate imitation of the Edelweiss flower. The new article, was of hybrid manufacture, the flower being worked on a groundwork of net made in and sent from Nottingham. As usual, the new style found at first little favour, but the public gradually began to appreciate the artistic nature of the design, combined with the comparative lowness of price. Its popularity increased until it became a formidable rival, and finally succeeded in completely ousting the Nottingham lace from the market. The middleman suffered the least from this caprice of the public. Of course, he would prefer taking from his own countryman, but that after all is a mere matter of sentiment, and he is compelled in self-defence to purchase in the cheapest market. It would be interesting to know how many thousands of pounds since this change of fashion have been annually paid to the Germans, which originally went into the pockets of our countrymen. The Nottingham people still retain a portion of other branches of the lace trade, as the manufacture of Spanish and Chantilly laces and some of the coarser and commoner kinds of cotton laces, together with wide flounces for dresses, the demand for which is still healthy. Thus we have the curious spectacle of the German competing with us in the manufacture of an article of which we have long had almost a monopoly, and beating us easily out of the field. The cause lies partly in the superior taste shown in the design of the German laces. The two styles have been placed in the balance of public preference, and the Nottingham productions have been found wanting. Another is the fatuous policy of the Nottingham Trade Union. In prosperous times it is all very well for that body to decree that the workman is not to receive less than a certain wage. The Union, in fact, has drawn up a scale of payment for every step in the manufacture of a piece of lace, and as every workman in the town is compelled in self-defence to belong to the Union, the master is often obliged to refuse orders on account of the excessive cost of production. So the machine remains idle, and the men cry, 'We have got no work to do.' Now, if the men were free to act for themselves, something of this kind would happen. The master would convene a meeting and say, 'I have received orders which will give you employment for six months ; but owing to the depreciation in the value of goods I am unable to pay you your former wages. If you are content to work for a sum which will give me a reasonable profit, I will take the orders. If not, I must refuse them.' If the men really wanted work, can anybody doubt what their answer would be ? Such policy is already bearing fruit. Only last week the Council of the local Chamber of Commerce convened a meeting to consider the question of the staple trade of the town and the constant removal of lace machines from the borough to towns, such as Derby, outside the jurisdiction of the Trade Union.

"A queer parallel to the decadence of the real lace trade is to be found in the case of the well-known lace house of Fisher and Robinson. Most people who go down, to the city in omnibus or train have heard of this firm, which may fitly be called the father of the lace trade. No fewer than five of the leading lace houses of the present day have at one time or the other been offshoots from Fisher's ; from the time when George Moore commenced to philanthropise down to the spring of 1885, when the last offshoot started away from the parent firm under exceptionally favourable circumstances. About ten years ago the business of Fisher and Robinson passed into alien hands, and in February of last year the stock was sold and the place closed. The auctioneers' boards achieved no success in the endeavour to find a tenant, and a day or two back the fixtures, tables, old account books, and other signs of its former grandeur were knocked down under the hammer. The sale realised but poor results, and the huge press that stood in the entering room, whose manipulation required a man's full strength and which possessed sufficient old iron to shoe all the horses in the Royal stables, went for a beggarly six shillings. 'Sic transit gloria mundi.'"

ACTORS' EMOLUMENTS.

A PARISIAN journalist devotes an article to the projected income tax, viewed in its bearing on the theatrical profession. One thing which his figures go to show is, that the professional emoluments of the stars of the operatic and theatrical world in Paris are much more modest than the prime favourites of the city, which prides itself on being the centre of their particular art, might be expected to content themselves with. The *prime donne* of the Opera, Mmes. Krauss and Fides-Devries, head the list with a salary of some 6,000*l.* a year. M. Lassalle, the leading tenor, makes about 5,000*l.*, and M. Faure, the baritone, is paid at the rate of 60*l.* a night on the rare occasions when he appears in opera. Sarah Bernhardt got the same sum for each representation at the Porte St.-Martin. Mme. Judic gets 40*l.* a night at the Varietes. At the Opera Comique the four leading artistes are paid at the rate of 320*l.* per month. The *sociétaires* of the Francais—those of them who have a whole share—make, one year with another, about 2,400*l.* Daubray, of the Palais Royal, has a regular yearly salary of 1,600*l.* ; Dailly, of the same house, runs him pretty close with 1,500*l.* ; while Dupuis, of the Varietes, one of the most popular actors in Paris, is satisfied with 1,200*l.* Some of the music-hall favourites make larger incomes than Got or Coquelin. Theresa drew 20*l.* nightly from the *caisse* of the Alcazar before she set up in business on her own account, ; and the "great" Paulus makes his 12*l.* a night regularly from one end of the year to the other.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

PILGRIMAGES TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

CORRESPONDENCE has taken place between the secretaries of the Protestant Alliance, the Church Association, and the Protestant Educational Institute, and the Dean of Westminster with respect to the recent Roman Catholic pilgrimage to Westminster Abbey. The societies mentioned protested against the privilege granted to Roman Catholics of reciting in a Protestant place of worship a service specially directed by the Pope to be used in all churches during the present month for the conversion of heretics. Dean Bradley, writing on the 14th inst., replied as follows :

"To Messrs. A. H. Guinness, J. P. Fleming, and G. R

"Badenoch.

"Southlands, Warninglid, Cuckfield,

"Oct. 14, 1886.

"Gentlemen—In my absence from London I have received a paper bearing your signatures. It is dated Oct. 11, but was not left at the Deanery till after I had left town on the afternoon of the 12th, and has been forwarded to me here. In this document it is stated 'that, in spite of appeals made to the guardians,' from some quarter which is not specified, 'an exceptional privilege' has been 'granted yearly to Roman Catholic bishops, priests, monks, &c., to hold a service on Oct. 13 'at the shrine of Edward the Confessor, in Westminster Abbey.' The service is described as one specially ordered by Pope Leo XIII. with a view to promote the conversion of heretics.

"A list of reasons, nine, I think, in all, some of them of weight, is added, in order to prove that the granting of such special permission for the holding such a service in the Abbey is much to be deprecated. The paper concludes with a statement that the opening of this portion of the Abbey on Oct. 13 is an innovation introduced by the present dean. You will allow me to assure you that on all these points you have been misinformed.

"No permission has been given, either this year or previously, to hold any exceptional service, Roman Catholic or other, on the day you mention. No bishop, priest, monk, or layman of the Roman Church has asked me for any such permission. No such 'function' as you describe has been performed, or any service held. No change whatever as regards the opening or closing of the Abbey on that day has been introduced by me. I am quite aware that among the numerous visitors to the tombs of the kings, some of our Roman Catholic countrymen have knelt for devotional purposes before the shrine of the Confessor. But they have done this as individuals without any approach to a public service of any kind, and without unduly interfering with the throng of ordinary visitors. It is not our practice to discourage any visitor to the Abbey from offering private prayer within its walls, or to question those who assume the attitude of devotion as to the nature and object of their personal petitions.

"Should any attempt be made to use any portion of the Abbey for religious services other than those for which it is entrusted to my care, I and those who act with me, would have no difficulty in dealing with the matter. In cases where some amount of careful judgment and of due consideration for the feelings, both of worshippers and of others, were required, I should hardly be assisted by such statements as those which you have taken the trouble to bring before me.

"If the paper which I received was drawn up with the approval and under the authority of the societies which you name, you will be so good as to communicate to them the answer which it has received. I must entirely decline further correspondence on the subject.

—Believe me to be your obedient servant,

"G. G. BRADLEY."

THE TOUR OF A FRENCH PATRIOT.

M. DEROULEDE is back in Paris from his tour round Europe, and the League of Patriots and Madame Adam are preparing to kill the fatted calf in his honour. He yesterday entered France from Belgium in the Brussels, travelling by himself in a coupe carriage. At Creil, 37 miles from the capital, he was awaited by delegates of the Gymnastic and Patriotic Societies. They had only time to give him a bouquet and shake his hand. He will probably give in *La Revue Nouvelle* an account of his peregrinations. In the meantime he is happy, as he puts it, to sow broadcast the germs of hope in the good time which he is convinced is coming for France. M. Deroulede found the Italian people amiably disposed towards France, but the politicians all seemed to feel that Prince Bismarck's arm is strong and so long as to reach to Rome. He saw most of the leading men. They all bow before the Colossus which the German Chancellor has created, and when he spoke of what France had done for Italy reminded him of the territorial compensation she had received in return. He insisted that Savoy and Nice were mere testimonials of gratitude, keepsakes so to speak, and that every true Italian patriot should aspire to obtain the mastery of the Adriatic by taking Trieste and the lovely seaboard round it. He found that his views on this subject were in harmony with what the masses aspired to. A great obstacle in the way of his self-assumed mission was the success of German agents in making believe that France is still, politically speaking, as much the eldest daughter of the Church as ever. It was vain to remind them that since 1879 her foreign affairs have been directed by three Protestants, M. Waddington, M. Ferry, and M. de Freycinet, by an Atheist, and by the Deist, M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire. The answer was that France wanted still, as formerly, to extend her influence through the Catholic missions, and to have the Catholic clergy everywhere her secret service agents. M. Deroulede was also unpleasantly reminded of the rejection of the Franco-Italian Convention by the French Government. He is for it adoption, which would secure the co-operation, or, at least, friendly neutrality of Italy in the event of a war with any other Power. From Italy M. Deroulede went to Athens. It being known that if there was a war between Greece and Turkey or Bulgaria he would enter the Greek Army as a volunteer, he was received as a brother everywhere. For the Bulgarians he feels no respect. They are, he says, a sordid people, and very ungrateful. His visit to Russia made his heart dilate. Above, below, and everywhere, from south to north, the German was detested. German stewards robbed the nobility, ground down the tenants, and were puffed up and insolent. German Jews cheated in trade, and German pedants oppressed young minds. All over Russia there was a *mot d'ordre* among the Germans to represent Paris as a nest of rick-burning Radicals, and to make believe that Republican France could never be the ally of the Czar. M. Deroulede quoted what Macaulay wrote about the Pope wishing the success of William of Orange against Louis XIV., and about Cardinal Mazarin and Cromwell entering into a pact against Spain. The columns of the newspapers were everywhere thrown open to him to show that Republican France might very well become the ally of autocratic Russia. It was a German fiction that he was ever menaced with expulsion from the Russian Empire. In all his life he was never so encouraged and applauded as at St. Petersburg, where, although a Republican, he drank the Czar's health, because he is the chief of eighty million friends of France, and of that of the Czarina, because her native country, which she loves, was mutilated by Germany. On the whole M. Deroulede found hatred for the German much more lively at St. Petersburg than in Paris. It was universal ; and he is satisfied that the instant France wishes for a Russian alliance, it will be an accomplished fact. The generals and field officers were all for General Boulanger. They believed that his name will be a land mark in European history. At Stockholm he found the Court ultra-German in feeling, although French in blood ; but Sweden and Norway are for France. At Copenhagen, M. Deroulede came out as a public lecturer on justice and its certainty to triumph in international affairs. His lecture was the antithesis of the saying that might is above right. Hatred of Germany was intense and general. The Dutch seemed to have no blood in their veins, and the Belgians had got it into their heavy heads that the French want to swallow them up. M. Deroulede was not in direct relation with the Court of St. Petersburg, but courtiers, students, generals, field-officers, and high functionaries united in giving him the heartiest welcome. A riot was prevented when M. Deroulede arrived in Paris and was issuing from the Northern Terminus, by the high wind which suddenly rose, and the heavy rain. About five hundred members of the League of Patriots assembled to greet him. There was a great working-class crowd, doubtless of Socialists, who hold war in horror, and when the others cried "Vive la France !" "Vive Deroulede !" they raised counter cries of "Vive la Paix !" and "A bas Deroulede !" M. Gragnon, the Prefect of Police, did the President of the League of Patriots the honour of going to see how he would be received.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

HITHERTO Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. E. GUYOT, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note* :—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay : Messrs. Kemp & Co. Treacher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Madon & Co.

SINGULAR IMPOSTURE BY A GIRL.

LOIS SCHWICH, the young woman who for some months past, while wearing the dress of a boy, acted as an assistant and porter to a glover in the Burlington-arcade, was brought up on remand at the Marlborough-street police-court and committed for trial. She was then further charged with having robbed Messrs. Goodman and Davis, tailors, of Oxford-street, whilst in their employ as an errand boy. Mr. Goodman said that in January last prisoner called at their place of business and asked to be employed as an errand boy. He said that he had never been out at work before, and that his age was 15. Very soon after he entered the firm's employ they began to miss things. Clothes which had been made for their customers disappeared, as also pieces of cloth, taken from inside rolls which had afterwards been wound up again. Suspicion fell on another errand boy who was thought to be spending money rather freely, and he was discharged. Mr. Goodman's attention was subsequently drawn to a pair of trousers which prisoner was wearing. He recognised the cloth as the property of the firm, and he accused the boy of stealing it. The trousers had been made up for a customer. The prisoner stoutly denied the accusation, and declared that he had purchased the cloth at Manchester. Witness observed, "Why the very lining of your waiscoat is unusual." It was lined, in fact, with tweed of theirs. Prisoner was taken to the police-station, but the inspector thought there would be some difficulty in his proving the case, and Mr. Goodman refrained from prosecuting. He, however, discharged the prisoner, and since that time nothing had been stolen. Altogether property to the value of about £80 was missed. At the request of the police the prisoner was again remanded, it being stated that most likely other charges would be brought against her. In the course of the proceedings the defending counsel stated that in response to an appeal he had made on behalf of the family he had received upwards of £10.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

WRITING in the *Times* on Vancouver Island, a correspondent says—"The Island of Vancouver, from an artistic standpoint, is highly attractive, but much of it will only entice the tourist and not the farmer. The numerous lakes among the mountain ridges, the promontories, capes, deep bays, and pretty islets, give an endless variety of charms of scenery. There is, however, good cultivation in the neighbourhood of Victoria, and the most luscious fruits and vegetables are easily raised. Like nearly all of British Columbia, it needs population for proper development. Its coasts have good harbours, the best known being Esquimault, adjoining Victoria on the westward, one of the chief havens on the Pacific and a British naval rendezvous. Departure Bay and the adjacent harbours of Nanaimo, on the eastern coast, about 75 miles northward of Victoria, are bituminous coal-shipping points, which supply nearly 200,000 tons annually for general export. These coals are sold at 10s. to 16s. per ton at the pit's mouth, and go to all parts of the Pacific. The Strait of Georgia, to which I have referred as separating Vancouver from the mainland of British Columbia, varies from an inconsiderable width to twenty-five miles, and contains innumerable islands. It is a part of the vast inland chain of navigable waters stretching from Oregon up to Alaska. This is a wonderful labyrinty of watercourses, winding almost endlessly for thousands of miles among a network of islands, peninsulas, rocks, and promontories, unruffled by any ocean swells, and at every turn presenting new beauties of scenery. This vast chain of inland passages fronts the entire Pacific coast of British Columbia, giving every facility for inter-communication either by the largest or the frailest vessel. Beginning at the southern extremity with that charming entrance from the sea between Vancouver and the States, named after the ancient Greek, who is supposed either to have dreamed about it or else said it ought to be here—the Strait of Juan de Fuca—these placid waters are prolonged at Puget Sound for some 200 miles inland. Of this sound and its advantages the American Commodore Wilkes, who explored it about thirty years ago, reported to the United States Government, "I venture nothing in saying there is no country in the world that possesses waters equal to these." He adds that not a shoal exists which can in any way interrupt navigation by a 74 gun ship ; that the shores of all the inlets and bays are remarkably bold, so much so that a ship's side would strike the shore before the keel would strike the ground, and that the rise and fall of the tide, about 18 feet, affords every facility for the erection of works for a great maritime nation. Northward, for over 1,000 miles from Puget Sound, there is a great salt water river, upon which regular steamer lines sail to Alaska, and this route from Victoria has become the latest fashionable tourist trip by Americans from both sides of the boundary."

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	97 10
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	,,	99 12
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	,,	101 12
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	,,	101 12
4	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A.		£1	Nominal.
Ditto	ditto Class B.	£1	
Ditto	Deferred Annuity	£100	
5	Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund	£10	150
5	Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	£20	290

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	96	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	103	8

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | |

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

WITH the exception of a further improvement of ⅛ in Consols to 101⅞, there is nothing in Reuter's telegrams from London, of Saturday's date, which we have not already noticed.

Here the general tone of business continues quiet, but the better accounts from Home regarding Cotton have a tendency to impart just a trifle more life, as a good demand from Europe with every probability of a good crop on this side to meet it is a most important feature in the prospects of our coming Export season. To-day's weather and crop reports published by the Chamber of Commerce are very reassuring on the latter account, the showers which we have had here having apparently been quite local.

The COTTON market to-day, on the strength of the stronger telegram from Liverpool of Saturday's date, has been decidedly firmer, with more enquiry. A fair business has been done in Good Khangaum for December-January at Rs. 180, in Good Broach, for March, at Rs. 206 and Rs. 207, in Good Bhownugger for April-May at Rs. 176 and Rs. 177, and in Bengals for this month's delivery at Rs. 148 for Good and Rs. 155 for Fully Good. As before, the chief enquiry is from natives who for future delivery are still much more of buyers than sellers, at the same time European exporters have also been doing something in the shape of buying, while they have ceased selling. This change of front may prove very temporary, but in the course of a few days now we ought to have something more definite to go upon regarding the American Crop estimates.

WHEAT continues very firm, but even with the better rates obtainable at Home there is no margin for higher Rupee prices being paid here, and quotations remain quite unaltered.

SEEDS are unchanged, supplies being extremely limited.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were :—

Cotton	1,618 bales.
Wheat	38,993 cwts.
Linseed	7,228 ,,
Rapeseed	462 ,,
Gingelly	8,285 ,,

FREIGHTS are still dull and lifeless. As a general rule the business doing from day to day is most limited in amount, and more on behalf of native speculators covering in their previous engagements than from *bona fide* shippers. We hear the s.s. West Bourne has been refixed for two Mediterranean ports at £1-1-3, payable here at 2s. Exchange The following are quoted rates :—

	Wheat.	Meast.
Liverpool.....Ready	13-9	17-6
London..... ,,	15-0	20-0
Continent ..... ,,	16-3	
Open Charter..... ,,		
Havre ..... ,,		
Dunkirk ..... ,,	17s. to 17s. 6d.	
Antwerp ..... ,,		
Marseilles ..... ,,		
Genoa ..... ,,		
Trieste Venice..... ,,	25	2

EXCHANGE has been an exceedingly quiet market again, and we should say the tendency was inclined to be easier for Bank Bills, although Private Paper is still quoted nominally at the same figure. Of Telegraphic especially the Banks are unwilling drawers, and the aspect of things to-day would quite warrant anticipations of a slight reaction unless stronger advices from Calcuttaor enhanced quotations for Silver intervened. For Ready Bills we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 6 1-8d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·9 1½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to show a firmer inclination for Fours, which we must now quote at Rs.97 13-16 for cash, but Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 101½ quiet.

SHARES keep dull. In Spinning and Weaving Mills we quote a general reduction of Rs. 5 per share, and in some cases the decline is still more marked. Nationals more particularly having dropped Rs. 50, Western India and Bombay United Rs. 20, Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 390, and Bank of Bombay are dull at Rs. 722½. For Bombay-Burma Trading Co., Frst Issue, the quotation has receded to Rs. 2,400 and Cooper, Madon and Co., Ld., are down to Rs. 80

MONEY :—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

			Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	,,	5,65,891
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	2,96,571
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	7,50 020
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	3,49,068
Loans	Dec.	,,	69 349
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	10,01,202
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	2,20,513
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	3,58,301

Although the Cash Balance thus shows a slight reduction, it will be observed that it is practically accounted for by the increased investment in Government Securities, the trade demand being very slightly altered.

The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have reduced their rate of discount to 5 per cent. per annum, the same level as the Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	20,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£100

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manfg Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	435
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	880
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	80	Rs. 25	730
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	910
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	885
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	9
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	680
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	625
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	910
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2	880
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	50	Rs. 7	1,300
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..14-5-7	400
Jewraz Shalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,112½
Khandelish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,700
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,950	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	450
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	80
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	800nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	866
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	570
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	887½
Rajpore	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soondardas	650	1,000	1,000	..	670
Southern India	1,900	500	500	Rs. 12½	400
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	1,200		1,000	...	785

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,080
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,040
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,460
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,670
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 20	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	390
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	595
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1225
assoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
olkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	740

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200	200	10 p.c.	145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 16	145
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	120
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	102-3p.c	20
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	575
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	225
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	109
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,400
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	590
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.c	101¼
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	..	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	324
Manecks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	94
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.c	90
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.	53
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	300
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 8	103
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	22
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	55xd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 c	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		192½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th November, as compared with the statement of the 6th November :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 6. Rs.	Nov. 13. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	39,98,364	45,64,255
do. do. at Branches	16,32,715	13,36,141
Other Deposits	2,08,76,560	2,16,26,580
Post Bills	23,464	25,077
Cash Credits undrawn	11,90,354	13,39,846
	4,02,11,457	4,13,81,902
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	34,55,194	38,01,262
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	29,78,023	30,02,017
Loans, on Security of do	49,45,470	48,76,121
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,171	3,255
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,63,88,451	1,73,92 633
Stamps	32,806	33,039
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,588		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,75,000	3,02,588	3,02,588
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondence	5,43,909	7,64,422
Cash and Currency Notes	1,15,61,845	1,12,03,544
	4,02,11,457	4,13,81,902

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(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot neglect to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic action, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
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Major-General MURRAY, C.B.
Dy. Surgeon-General A. E. HALE, M. D.
Surgeon-Major B. FRANKLIN, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Simla.
Brigade-Surgeon LANGLEY, M.D.
Surgeon-Major KEITH, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Kurrachee.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I., 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
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IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkan, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

TASMANIA.

DEATH.

CHITTY—September 24, at the residence of his brother, Launceston, Tasmania, Rupert Chitty, late of Mungledye, Assam, aged 51 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHOPE—November 13, at Matheran, the wife of H. J. Chope, of a daughter, prematurely, who survived birth only half an hour.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROMARTIE—November 11, at Kilpauk, the wife of D. Cromartie, of a son.
FIDDIAN—November 8, at Chingleput, the wife of J. P. Fiddian, B A, C S, of a daughter.
HERBERT—November 3, at Mandla, C P, the wife of Rev. Edward P Herbert, of a daughter, prematurely.
KNAPP—November 10, at Tirupati, the wife of C. C. Knapp, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.
LESLIE—October 29, at Mussoorie, Lady Leslie, of a daughter.
McSWINEY—November 8, at Bolaram, the wife of Lieutenant F McSwiney, 3rd Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.
PLACE—November 2, at Ranchi, the wife of G. W. Place, Esq. C S, of a son.
TAYLOR—November 11, at Madras, the wife of Mr G. W. Taylor, of a son.

DEATHS.

HERBERT—November 4, at Mandla, C P, Miriam Emma, the beloved wife of the Rev. Edward P. Herbert, Church Missionary Society, aged 28 years.
TAYLOR—November 4, at Sialkot, Punjab, of consumption, Arthur Charles, the dearly loved son of Dan. W. Taylor, District Engineer, aged 18 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1886.

THE repeating rifle has been taken up on the Continent with such enthusiasm that it was lately calculated that in the course of the next few years no less a sum than ten millions sterling would be spent upon it by the great military nations of Europe. Germany has already armed with it the army corps nearest to the French frontier, and Austria is spending £1,500,000 in the same way. The English Government, in the midst of newly-awakened doubts as to the merits of the Martini-Enfield, are being strongly pressed to follow the example of their neighbours without delay. But in questions of armament we should be careful not to be in a hurry. In this matter we have to deal with one of the most serious questions of modern days, and to deal with it on so large a scale that a false step would involve serious loss. Not only are the weapons, when condemned, lost to the country, but in many cases the expensive plant used in their manufacture is of such a nature that it cannot readily be converted to other uses. Consequently every change should be carefully considered and experimented on before it is introduced, even on a small scale, and the inconsiderate persons who are constantly urging the immediate adoption of this or that weapon are often dangerous counsellors. It is strange to observe the ease and confidence with which people who know little or nothing about armament will confidently offer their opinion on the most abstruse and technical questions. There is something very striking in the way in which every new idea on the subject is strenuously supported by writers, who apparently base their arguments on the one fact that some foreign nation has adopted the proposed change. At first sight a repeating rifle appears to be a great improvement, for the idea of a brigade pouring a continuous stream of bullets on an advancing foe fascinates an imagination full of descriptions of the twenty minutes' engagements of the Egyptian campaign. But a deliberate enquiry into the real value of the weapon hardly promises such satisfactory results. Most of the infantry fighting of the present day is done by companies acting to a great extent independently as far as regards the expenditure of ammunition. A repeating rifle fires about 40 rounds a minute, and as the soldier cannot carry more than 80 rounds he would be left *hors de combat* after two minutes of brisk firing. But even taking 10 rounds a minute as a fair average for soldiers armed with repeaters,—and this amount is considerably under the estimate—the company could only continue in action for 8 minutes without falling back on its reserve. Few actions last less than half an hour, even in these days of short and sharp encounter, and this would mean a reserve of 22,000 rounds for each company in action. As a mule can only carry 1,200 rounds, 40 mules would be required in the actual fighting line of each company. Mules must be used, as wheels cannot always keep up with infantry in action, and it is extremely doubtful whether 40 mules could live ten minutes when distributed over a 300 yard front under modern fire. Although they have been taught to lie down, yet they could not do so sufficiently quickly, when loaded, to give them any real safety, and the animals would prove a serious impediment in case of a retreat. The mule drivers, being unarmed and of an inferior stamp to the soldiers, would be very likely to lie down or bolt when the fire become hot, and a few loaded mules galloping uncontrolled among a line of skirmishers might change the fortunes of the fight at a critical moment. We say nothing of the enormously increased transport required to provide for them and their drivers, further than to remark that each mule would require its own driver in action, as the ordinary 3-string would be utterly unmanageable. Yet the transport difficulty is considerable.

Why the craze for repeating rifles has risen it is hard to say, for soldiers can fire a Martini-Henry far more quickly than they can aim. Probably the attraction is in the name. The storm of lead from a company armed with repeaters would not be so steady or effectual as that from a machine gun; and, before deciding anything on the subject of these weapons it would be well to compare their effect with that of a Maxim machine gun with each company of infantry. This gun can be carried easily by four men, or run on a light carriage with strengthened bicycle wheels. It is preferable to other machine guns, because it is the only one that can "skirmish," *i. e.*, it can be served and fed by men lying down; consequently, there is no exposure as in the case of all other types. Furthermore, its machinery is so arranged that it can be protected from injury by a steel shield, so that it cannot be thrown out of action by hostile fire, as must inevitably be the case with unprotected mechanism. If this arrangement were carried out, the infantry company could be left to fire slowly and accurately, making every shot tell, while the machine gun could be worked at intervals when a "spray" effect was required. The advantage of this arrangement to the soldiers, especially the young and inexperienced ones, would be incalculable. At present the men fire hastily to stop a rush of the enemy; numberless shots fall short, sometimes within a few yards, and as many are fired in the air and go no one knows whither. But the waste of ammunition is the same, and the chance of jamming the rifles is enormously increased. When a rifle is fired comparatively slowly, *i.e.*, at the rate at which careful aim can be taken, the chance of a jammed cartridge is very slight. Many of the faults which were laid on the ammunition in the Soudan were really due to the hurry of the soldiers, who did not force down the extracting lever properly. Terribly excited, and eager to fire on the charging masses, the young recruit jammed down the lever again and again, often knocking it down with anything he could get hold of. In this manner he only broke the extractor, thus irretrievably ruining the weapon as far as that action was concerned. But working in conjunction with a machine gun, the soldier would feel that he was fighting from behind a wall as far as the risks of a rush were concerned. The deadly spray of a good machine gun is sufficient to keep back all but the most determined foes, and to thin their ranks to such an extent that only a few could reach the face of the square. Thus protected the soldier would be able to fire slowly and accurately, and would do far more execution than he does at present. The ammunition for a "Maxim" gun is carried in a bandier ready for use, and the gun can be started and stopped at any point in the hand. It will also go on firing automatically, and, as it cannot miss fire, for the simple reason that the mechanism waits for the cartridge to explode, it is far less likely to be thrown out of action than a Gatling or Gardner. The fire of a machine gun, being regulated by mechanism, never falls short, and the lateral movement is quite sufficient to cover the front of a company. The great mistake up to now has been that the machine gun has been considered as an artillery weapon, whereas it is purely a rifle and should be used by the infantry. There is great difficulty just now in knowing how to dispose of the surplus majors in a regiment, but, with eight Maxim guns to each regiment, one major might be profitably employed in their command, and the strength of the regiment for offence or defence doubled at slight cost. It would be found to be a cheap mode of strengthening our troops to give a major, a captain and four subalterns some slight extra pay for machine-gun work (say Rs. 50 a month), and the service would be very popular. As the officers would all belong to the regiment and be available for infantry duties in their turn, the extra cost would be but slight. Possibly it might be found advisable to provide the men with some light detachable magazine, such as the "Lee," but this question could be more satisfactorily decided by a committee. The chief point is not to rush blindly into repeating rifles and then regret having done so.

A CORRESPONDENT gives us in another column an account of scarcity in a district which has always enjoyed a reputation for abundance. We are accustomed to associate Chhattisgarh with the idea of harvests always more than sufficient for local wants, and the surplus of which, when it is not sent to distant markets, is left, according to a rather conventional story which it is not easy to verify, to rot upon the ground. The district is known in the Central Provinces as the threshing floor of India, and it is always included in the official survey, not only amongst the districts which may be regarded as exempt from all liability to famine, but as one to which any famine-stricken district in India may look for the supply of its necessities in the good time coming, when the narrow gauge advocates at the India Office have dismounted from their hobby, and have ceased to obstruct the prosecution of railway enterprise between Nagpur and the East Indian Line. But in spite of the reputation of Chhattisgarh it is evident that a scanty rainfall has left behind it some disquieting results in at all events a portion of the district. Our correspondent's account of the constant movement of distressed people from that direction towards more favoured localities in Berar and elsewhere tells a tale which no one conversant with the incidents of famine development will find any difficulty in reading. It had an anticipatory confirmation —if the phrase will pass—in the order lately issued by the Bengal authorities in which pilgrims to the shrine of Juggernath at Puri were advised not to pass along the great north road which traverses Chhattisgarh, on account of the scarcity threatened in that part of Central India. At the same time we are inclined to believe that the scarcity is confined to a comparatively narrow area, and until we hear of migration on a much larger scale we shall be warranted in doubting if it is serious. Our correspondent's reference to a falling-off in the export traffic of the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh line and the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces may represent local opinion in regard to the dimensions of the distress, and as such we give currency to it. But it is as well that equal currency should be given to the fact that as yet the railway traffic returns give no indications of scarcity. The linseed traffic of the first half of the year, it is true, reflected the failure of the crop, but in wheat there was a considerable increase. Since the first of July there has been a slight falling-off in the grain and seed traffic, but it has not been serious enough to constitute a symptom of scarcity. Until recently, at all events, the condition of the Central Provinces, so far as it could be indicated by either the railway exports or the imports, was satisfactory. Upon the whole year the salt, piece-goods, yarn, and general traffic, has been almost unprecedentedly good. But the pinch has only recently set in, and it is scarcely in the traffic returns of the past year that we should expect to see the commercial effects of it. We must look for the effects of the scarcity that has begun to show itself in the Chhattisgarh district in the traffic returns, not of the past year, but in those of the months to come. Even if it should be less serious than local anticipations estimate, there would still be in it a very urgent monition to carry out without delay the plans long since adopted by the Government of India for completing the railway communications of the country. Relief works will become necessary as soon as distress widespread enough to urge the people to migrate has set in. And the relief work nearest at hand will be the resumption of the work on the Nagpur-Bengal line which was interrupted last year by the crisis on the frontier. The present railway communication is useful enough for drawing produce away from the districts that are now suffering from scarcity; but it is only in one direction. It carries much away from Chhattisgarh; but it carries no food grains into the affected country. The country beyond, which is rich in cereal produce, is still closed, and it can send nothing of its abundance to supply the wants of the district that is suffering from scarcity. It is not therefore for the sake of depleting a district that is now threatened with scarcity that the execution of this railway is needed but that its own wants may be supplied by being enabled to draw supplies from the more favoured districts lying far away to the east. That is the moral which should be enforced without delay upon the India Office, for it is there, as we showed the other day, that the obstacles to action mainly lie.

"WHAT shall we do with our boys?" is a proverbially difficult question to answer, and nowhere perhaps is it less easy to dispose of it satisfactorily than in India. To Eurasian parents especially the problem presents some formidable difficulties, although in some instances perhaps it is their own fault that it should be so, boys being frequently kept at school, or worse still at home, till an age when it is too late for them to think of being apprenticed to any useful craft. In the majority of cases, however, the blame cannot fairly be laid at any one's door, the simple fact being that, while there is only a limited number of suitable openings for Eurasian youths, the number of candidates for them is almost unlimited. The Government and railway services offer prospects to a goodly number of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian boys, but there is still remaining a large army of aspirants for whom no adequate provision can be made; and we therefore not unfrequently see young men, some of whom have had all the advantages of a good education, occupying positions as clerks on salaries altogether out of proportion to their desserts. Many plans have been suggested for the removal of this anomaly, but none has been quite satisfactory, the Eurasian colony at Whitefield in the Southern Presidency being only a small success at the best. A correspondent, who writes to a Madras paper, now points to emigration as a measure of relief. He himself has spent several years in the colonies, and the conclusion he seems to have come to is that a Eurasian who has a robust constitution, and is willing to work, has every chance of succeeding in any of the Australian colonies. He lays it down, however, as a *sine qua non* that the emigrant should be the master of a trade of some kind, or that he should at any rate know how to use his hands. This, we are afraid, would prove to be a stumbling block to a good many Eurasian youths. The question is one, however, which the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association might appropriately take into their consideration.

THE deputation of Bulgarians who are about to set out on a tour to the various European Courts to explain the situation may well begin by explaining why, on the removal of M. Karaveloff—the doubtful M. Karaveloff—from the Regency, M. Zaukoff has been put in his place. M. Zaukoff is the leader of the Radical party who have put themselves under the special patronage of the Russian Consulate. He was implicated directly in the plot to dethrone Prince Alexander, and he was at the head of the butterfly Government which "toddled half an hour" and then fell before the enthusiasm of the Bulgarians for the Prince who, had been spirited away from them. We are at a loss to know how he has got into the Regency unless General Kaulbars has put him there, and his presence bodes little good for the cause of national liberty. It will be deeply interesting to learn

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

TURNOVA, Nov. 14.

M. Karaveloff has resigned the Bulgarian Regency and M. Zankoff has been elected third Regent in his place.

A Bulgarian deputation is about to visit the different European Courts with the object of explaining the situation in Bulgaria.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

At a private meeting of the Town Council on Saturday, the chairman proposed that the question of celebrating in an appropriate manner the Queen's Jubilee be taken into consideration. It was resolved that the Municipality ought to take the lead in the matter, but that it ought to invite the other public bodies and associations in Calcutta to co-operate. If these bodies concurred, a public meeting ought to be called in the Town Hall to enable the general public to participate in the arrangements.

The Chairman was requested to communicate with the chief public bodies and associations in Calcutta, to ascertain their views.

It was also resolved that the Chairman should address the local Government, and ask that some day might be fixed for the celebration in all the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor, or if possible in all India, as there seemed to be a general feeling that the 20th of June, being in the middle of the hottest month of the year, when the Metropolis is most empty, it would be an unsuitable date.

THE HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 15.

The third ties of the Polo Tournament were played off at Secunderabad this afternoon, and resulted in an easy victory for the Bombay Gymkhana team over the Golkonda team, by six goals to love. The Bombay team had it all their own way throughout the game, and in spite of a few allys of the Golkondas, won easily. No accidents occurred. The goals for Bombay were hit respectively by Messrs. Barton, Pease, Pease, Arthur, Barton and Holland. The final ties will be played off on Wednesday afternoon between the Palace team and the Bombay Gymkhana. The Nawab Vicar-ool-Oomrah team a bye.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

The Governor, on behalf of Government, has expressed to the public of Madras his hearty concurrence in the Prince of Wales' suggestion of the establishment of an Imperial Institute. Nine local influential gentlemen have been invited to form a committee to collect subscriptions.

The Head-quarters and Military Staff arrived here on Saturday by the Venetia.

Two days' Bombay and Calcutta mails were delivered to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here yesterday.

ADEN, Nov. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here last night.

Nov. 15.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla left here for Bombay yesterday at noon.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do.	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46 11-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Madras-Penang Cable continues interrupted. The section Elephant Point-Penang is perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 14.

10 p.m.	78·4

MONDAY, Nov. 15.

6 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	80·7
2 p.m.	82·9
4 p.m.	81·5

LORD DUFFERIN's health was better yesterday, and he was enabled to drive out with the Governor in the evening. To-day will be occupied in receiving visits from the native Chiefs who are at present in Bombay. The trip to Poona will have to be probably abandoned, but in other respects the programme remains unchanged. In the afternoon, there was a *purdah* party at Government House, which was well attended by native ladies. The ladies were received by the Countess of Dufferin and Lady Reay.

FROM 11 a.m. to-day, the Viceroy receives at Government House the visits of the Maharaja of Kohlapore, the Rao of Cutch, the Nawab of Cambay, the Thakores of Limree and Wadhwan, the Punth Sucheo of Bhore, the Nawab of Jinjeera, and the Rana of Porebunder. In the afternoon, his Excellency pays return visits to the Maharaja of Kohlapore, the Rao of Cutch, and the Nawab of Cambay. To-morrow, at 1 p.m., Lord Dufferin receives the visits of the Maharaja Holkar and the Maharaja of Rutlam, and pays return visits to them the same afternoon.

THE Princes and Chiefs at present in Bombay were invited by the Viceroy to an evening party at Government House at 10 o'clock on Sunday evening last; and most of them responded to the invitation.

THE visit of H. E. the Viceroy to Poona has been postponed, and will not take place before Friday, if at all

AT 12-30 p.m. on Thursday, the Viceroy receives at Government House an address from a deputation of the Surat Municipality.

WE are requested to state that her Excellency Lady Reay has kindly consented to honour with her presence the entertainment to be given by the young ladies of the Convent schools in aid of the Widows' Home, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 5-30 p.m., and not at 6-30, as previously announced.

WE have been requested to say that Mrs. P. C. DeSouza and Mrs. Sterndale were prevented from attending the drawing-room, and Captain Richardson, Mr. T. Mitchell and Mr. Bhandoopvala from attending the levée.

THE Honourable C. F. Farran has been appointed temporarily a Judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, who has been on a visit to Madras, has now left for Raichore. He will meet the Viceroy at Hyderabad.

ACCORDING to a Bangalore paper, the late cyclone has damaged almost the whole of the ragi crop in Mysore.

SIR ANDREW FAIRBAIRN is to be added to the long list of Indian pilgrims. A distinguished student of Cambridge, and a barrister of the Inner Temple, Sir Andrew is now head of the engineering firm of Fairbairn, Kennedy, and Naylor, of Leeds.

THE proportion of certificated to uncertificated teachers in the Central Provinces has not decreased since 1881-82, when, as pointed out in the report of the Education Commission, 87 per cent. of the masters in Government schools were trained teachers, and 73 per cent of those employed in both Government and aided schools. The officiating Chief Commissioner, while admitting that this is a good percentage, supposes however that an increase may fairly be looked for as the result of the efforts made to turn out efficient teachers from the normal schools, which are now said to be well developed.

IN the November number of the *Geological Record*, Mr. R. A. Townsend adds yet another hypothesis to the petroleum controversy, which may probably elucidate the question of the origin of this remarkable oil. In the course of his exploration of the Khatan valley, the geological structure of which region he describes with considerable minuteness, Mr. Townsend found the oil in close vicinity to suphur springs, which had a temperature of 109° F. at the point of overflow. Further on he notices that "owing to infinitesimal particles of sulphurous and acid waters being held in suspension with the oil, it is most difficult to distil it." And he continues:—

"It has occurred to me as a tenable theory, that the petroleum of this locality may be produced by the action of sulphurous acid waters, combined with alkalies, all at a moderately high degree of heat, acting chemically upon a deep deposit of coal, or lignite, under confinement, and it may be that all petroleum has a similar origin. It is a fact that all producing oil-fields are in strata containing sulphur, salts, and alkalies. The Canadian and American fields both retain inexhaustible supplies of saline sulphurous waters, some of them sufficiently strong to destroy in a few weeks the iron tubing used in pumping."

THE Committee appointed to report upon the proposed extension of the Ceylon Railway from Nanuoya to Haputate, have written unanimously in its favour. The extension is estimated to cost Rs. 56,40,000, but more than a fourth of this amount will be available from the balance of Rs.14,33,473 unexpended of the loan already raised for railway purposes in the island. Even assuming that the whole amount would have to be raised, and a sum of Rs. 2,82,000 annually required for interest and sinking fund, the Committee write—"The most moderate estimates, making no allowance for any expansion of cultivation, and striking off one-third of the up traffic which may be anticipated, if the down traffic be only equal to the amount of produce now actually exported from Uva, a profit is shown of 8 per cent. per annum, while there would remain, after payment of interest and sinking fund, a net annual surplus of Rs. 2,17,183." The Committee say there is no reason to fear any diminution in the exports from Uva, and that even if no development of agricultural enterprise should take place, a material increase in the receipts from tea and cinchona may be safely counted upon.

THE health of the people in the Presidency Division of Bengal last year was unusually good, the death-rate per 1,000 being only 25·3, as compared with 28·4 in the previous year. The Commissioner, like DR. Lidderdale, the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, attributes the improvement in the health of the people to the floods during the year. The floods, although they caused temporary distress and incovenience, swept away the accumulation of filth and refuse of years, flushed and cleansed cesspools and pools of stagnant water, and replenished tanks with purer water. Some share of the decreased death-rate is also attributed to sanitary improvements made by municipalities, and the attention paid to a better supply of pure drinking water. This, however, is only applicable to the towns and, as the registration of deaths is still admittedly very imperfect, it is hardly safe at present to draw any deductions from the returns beyond the fact that there has been an improvement in the health of the people in several districts.

WHO is the Madras member of the Public Service Commission? It is notified in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the 4th instant, that "M. R. Ry. S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, C.I.E., B.L., Madras," has been appointed a member. But it is an awkward fact that there is no such person. There is a Mr. Pondicherry Savalay Ramasawmy Mudaliyar, dubash of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, who is a C.I.E., but not a B.L.; and there is a Mr, Salem Ramasawmy Mudaliyar, a vakil, practising at Salem, who is a B.L., but not a C.I.E. The latter, who is also a M.A., was one of the delegates sent by India last year to enlighten the British Electorate as to the wants and wishes of this country. He was for some time a member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service in this Presidency. He is said to stand high in the opinion of the Madras Secretariat, but he is not personally known, as his namesake in Madras is, to the Viceroy.

THE returns of the rail-borne traffic for the quarter ending 30th June, in their bearing upon the state of the Punjab trade with Karachi and Sind, are not pleasant reading to those who are interested in the prosperity of the Sind port. They show a marked falling off, as compared with the returns for the same quarter of the previous year, in most of the principal staples of commerce, both in imports and exports. Imports of coal fell from 444,787 maunds to 289,114 maunds. Imports of European cotton piece goods from 150,314 to 126,797 maunds; imports of iron from 207,194 to 142,801 maunds, and imports of sugar from 501,289 to 431,079 maunds. Exports of wheat fell off by 47 per cent. and exports of oil-seeds by 97 per cent. The depression, we are told, appears to have affected principally the Karachi trade. On the other hand, there was an improvement in the trade with Bombay both in imports and exports. The Financial Commissioner of the Punjab remarks that the depression of the Karachi trade, to the benefit of the Bombay trade, appears to be partly due to the continued working of the Rewari-Ferozpore line, in opposition to the North-Western Railway system drawing off the trade of the south-east corner of the Punjab to Bombay by Ulwar, Bhurtpore, Jeypore. instead of allowing it to go to its natural outlet, Karachi.

ACCORDING to the *Novoe Vremya*, Count A. P. Ignatieff, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, and Baron Korf, Governor-General of the Cis-Amoor Provinces, have arrived in St. Peterburg to discuss plans for the projected Russo-Chinese lines of railway. These lines formed part of the vast railway scheme designed by the father of the present Czar in 1875. The base of all three is to be the town of Ekaterinburg, which is the centre of the great mining industry of the Ural Mountains. Already a line has been made joining Perm, on the Volga, with Ekaterinburg, and this has run eastwards as far as Tiumen, a place on one of the tributaries of the Irtish, from which it was at one time designed to run a railway southwards to Tashkend. From Tiumen the railway will run nearly due south-east to Omsk, a town on the easterly tributary of the Irtish, which forms the *entrepot* for the nomadic traders of the Kirghiz steppes. Omsk is intended to be a junction, whence one line will run south-east through the Government of Semipolatinsk, cross the Altai Mountains, continue south-east to Hankoi near the sources of the Hoang-Ho River, and so on to Shanghai. This would bring Russia into direct railway communication with the provinces of Western and Southern China. Another line is designed to run from Omsk along the northern slopes of the Altai to Irkutsk. Here there is to be another junction, one line branching off south-east, entering China through Kiakhta (which at present is the great frontier emporium for the Russo-Chinese trade), and thence running direct to Pekin; the other branching on eastwards to Chita, thence south-east till it enters Chinese territory north of Hailor, and thence south to Pekin. The scheme is, it will be noticed, most ambitious; but the engineering difficulties are not said to be greater than have been overcome in other cases.

"THE grave levels all distinctions," remarks the *Pioneer*, "and so to a certain extent does Holywell Street, otherwise known as Booksellers' Row. There authors, no matter how noble or influential, no matter how their sails have been fanned at first by factitious breezes, find their natural level. Possibly there is a reaction and an unjust depression after exaltation. On Sir Richard Temple's lips listening nations used to hang in awe; his works may now be seen in rows, tempting the public, with small success, at the ridiculous sum of eighteenpence or two shillings. Mr. Quarritch, on the other hand, demands eight guineas for Prinsep's 'Antiquities,' which in days of yore the writer purchased for ten shillings. 'Annals of Rural Bengal' still fetches seven shillings, but some other works by Dr. Hunter seem to have been forgotten. Books like Leyden's 'Memoirs of Baber' £2 16s.; Talboys Wheeler's 'History of India' £3 10s.; Tod's 'Rajasthan,' £8 8s.; Mill's 'British India,' £5, sell high. We have to pay sixteen shillings for Mr. Grouse's 'Muttra'; Sir Theodore Hope's 'Architecture of Ahmedabad' sells for £3 10s.; while Rajendralala Mitra's 'Indo-Aryans,' published at 30s., has sunk to five and sixpence. Ruskin's 'Stones of Venice' have, it is believed, been sold at a Naini Tal auction for four rupees. Against these sad facts, Anglo-Indian authors, who patiently toil towards the heights, men like Aberigh Mackay, Keene, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Burnell, have, no doubt, weighed the reflection that time will test their real value, and the touchstone may even now be found in Booksellers' Row. Colonel Lucie Smith spent half a lifetime settling Chanda; the annals of his achievement may now be bought for half-a-crown. Possibly he finds consolation in his off-reckonings: they about equal in amount the entire literary fund with which the Empire rewards the merit of decayed or deceased authors and artists."

FRED. ARCHER'S illness must have been of very short duration. When the mail left England it had just been arranged that he was to ride Lord Londonderry's horse at the Curragh meeting.

MR. R. JENKINS, a blind student, son of the late Colonel Richard Jenkins, Commandant, 1st Bengal Cavalry, has passed his first year's examination in the University of Durham, with the ultimate object of taking holy orders. Mr. Jenkins was educated in the College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen, Worcester.

IT is anticipated that the Colonial and Indian Exhibition will show a surplus of £60,000. This is an improvement on the show of the previous year, which resulted in a large deficit, chiefly owing, it is alleged, to the costly experiments in electric lighting. It is proposed to hand over the £60,000 to the fund for the Jubilee Institute, the cost of which is estimated at £300,000. On the other hand, it is suggested that the deficit of the show of 1885 should first be liquidated.

DURING the year 1885, 4,000 coolies returned to India from the Mauritius sugar-plantations, with gross total savings of Rs. 1,76,551. The amount standing to the credit of the Indian population on the last day of the year was Rs. 14,96,553. Rs. 17,16,898 stood to their credit at the end of 1883, which was the best of the last five years. Wages fell to Rs. 5 per mensem. The total Indian population on the island, employed on estates, at the end of the year 1885, was 121,487.

HERE is one of the many friendly effusions with which the poets of partizanship are endeavouring to cheer Mr. Gladstone in his retirement:—

"Gone from the sweets of office,
Gone from the head of affairs:
Gone in the head they tell us,
Gone and there's no one cares.
Gone, not to join the angels,
Gone to review the past,
Gone into opposition,
Gladstone has gone at last."

MILITARY NEWS.

As there seems to be some doubt as to the real status of Subedar-Majors and Ressaldar-Majors, it has been authoritatively laid down that such posts must be held to be a rank and not an appointment, and the power to summarily reduce these officers to the rank of Subedar and Ressaldar, respectively, is vested only in the Governor-General and Governor of each Presidency.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, the names of Captain G. P. B. Molyneux, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, and Lieutenant W. S. Carey, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, are to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts.

LIEUTENANT E. B. HARRISON, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Wing Officer on probation 2nd Sikh Infantry, has been removed from the list of probationers for the Staff Corps, and posted to the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, pending the receipt of instructions from his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief as to his final disposal.

LIEUTENANT R. H. P. SNOW, Wiltshire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer on probation, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, who has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, has been posted, to the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

AN up-country paper hopes, now that the Commander-in-Chief has gone to Burma, and will see for himself the hard work that officers and men have to undergo, that he will do something to get them a fair allowance of batta. Those who crossed the frontier before November 29, 1885, did, it is true, get something. The allowance was, however, a very small one, and more than two-thirds of those now in the country have got nothing. Besides this, that allowance was covered over and over again by the sale of the jewels, &c., taken at Mandalay. Six months' batta to all concerned would not be a bit too much for what they have had and will have to do.

THE Duke of Connaught, attended by his Staff, inspected Attock and Campbellpore on Nov. 10.

IN connection with the Duke of Connaught's departure from Rawul Pindi, General Martin Dillon is mentioned as his successor.

AFTERNOON PARTY AT READYMONEY HOUSE.

THE Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin were entertained at an afternoon party given in their honour by Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir at their elegant mansion at Malabar Hill. The appointments of the mansion have been made in a correct modern European fashion, and the tasteful manner in which they were arranged on the present occasion helped to show them off to the best advantage. They have been often admired at previous social gatherings, and it is needless here to describe them in detail. Invitations to the party had been issued for 4-30 p. m., and the ladies and gentlemen invited to attend arrived at the appointed time. The Countess of Dufferin, however, was engaged in a very pleasant duty at Government House, where a party of *purdah* ladies was held at 4 p. m. yesterday; and having been occupied with the attractions of what must have been a very interesting social gathering, she was behind time in coming to Readymoney House. Meantime, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir acted their *role* as host and hostess with commendable zeal and diligence, and were rewarded for their pains with an abundant harvest of smiles from those whom they received at their mansion. The Countess of Dufferin and the Viceroy arrived at the bungalow at 5-40 p.m., and graciously accepted the homage of the ladies and gentlemen who were introduced to them. With them came Lord and Lady Reay, Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. Terance Blackwood, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, and a few members of the Viceroy's and H. E. the Governor's Staff. There were European, Parsee and Hindoo ladies present, the number of Parsee ladies, clad in their bright, many-coloured vestments, greatly preponderating. Among others who attended the party were the Maharaja of Rutlam, the Thakore of Limree, the Thakore of Wadhwan, the Hon. M. Melvill, C.S.I., the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., General Lucas, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., M.P., Messrs. S. D. Sassoon, A. M. Gubbay, Baron De Gunzburg, a Russian banker, Dustoor Peshotum Byramjee, Messrs. T. J. Bennett, Frank Clark, Professor Pedraza, the Persian Consul General for India, Messrs. Motiram Lalbhai, Dewan, and Runchorbhai Ooderam, Nawaib Dewan of Kutch, Pundit Shyamajee, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Manockjee, Cursetjee, M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandallawalla, Oriental Translator to Government, Jalbhai Ardasir Sett, Jehangir B. Murzban, Mansookeram Soorajram, P. M. Mehta, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, K. M. Heeramaneck, Kurkissondas Narotumdas, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Tribhowandas V. Madhavdas, Peerbhoy K. Pudumsey, K. R. Cama, J. C. Cama, Mooljee Bhowanidas, L. N. Banajee, D. N. Wadia, K. N. Kabrajee, D. D. Ghandee, Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee, Rustomjee N. B. Jejeebhoy, Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Shapurjee Dhunjeebhoy Battlivala, B. M. Punthaki, Dinsha J. Parakh, Furdoonjee J. Parakh, Govind Balkrishna, H. M. Chichgar, R. M. Chichgar, Amiroodin Tyabjee, Dady N. Dady, Surgeon K. Nariman, Drs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, A. P. Cama, Cowasjee Hormasjee, H. D. Pesikaka, Atmaram Pandurang, &c.

A good, long interval of time glided imperceptibly away in the very agreeable, unrestricted interchange of social amenities which has been the distinguishing feature of such gatherings in Bombay. Some vocal and instrumental music, with pianoforte accompaniment, contributed to the interest of the proceedings; and after partaking of refreshments, the guests separated about 7 p.m.

THE BOMBAY SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No one seems inclined to take up the cudgels on behalf of the official Indian system of sewerage which I discussed in my letter to you of last Monday, but as the subject is by no means exhausted, I will with your permission go into it a little more fully, with special reference to the Bombay scheme of sewerage now being carried out. We are supposed to be committed to this scheme, which in its entirety will cost more than a crore of rupees, but as we have, omitting the Fort, only spent 20 lakhs, there is time to reconsider our position before further large sums are irretrievably thrown away.

The subject is really a simple one, but it has been obscured by a cloud of technicalities or scientific dogmas quite unsuited to Indian circumstances and habits. For instance, Major Tulloch was appointed the Engineer on special duty to work out for us a scheme of drainage. He came here fresh from Madras, where he had also worked out a similar scheme, which I believe to this date has never been carried into execution. Without any local knowledge of Bombay, he set surveyors to work, to prepare the data for his proposals, got sick, rushed off to England, and while in full touch with the London School of Engineers in general, and Mr. Rawlinson in particular, he prepared and published a scheme upon certain lines which were possibly well adapted for any large English town, but were felt to be utterly unsuited for Bombay, and in consequence his project fell still-born—no one would look at it. Had he been living in Bombay at the time he worked out his proposals, the probability is that they would have been of an entirely different character, for local circumstances would then have insensibly had their due and proper weight with him, which in the crowded city of London have been altogether ignored and forgotten. His scheme was one suitable for adoption by the local Government Board in England, and practically it has been adopted by them, for Major Tulloch was speedily appointed to the honourable and lucrative position of one of the Inspectors of the Board, and severed his connection with the Bombay Municipality forthwith. His Bombay scheme of sewerage was based upon the supposed necessity of providing such sewers as would, sooner or later, *be used for the water carriage of night-soil*, and of laying a double set of sewers, the larger to be used for the carriage of rain-water, the smaller for night-soil. Now this system is one that has been found absolutely essential for the inland towns of England, and is now officially adopted by the local Government Board. All English towns are built upon some small stream or river, which may flow past half-a-dozen such towns before reaching the sea. The water-supply of each town must be pumped from the river, an Act of Parliament has declared that for this reason no sewage shall be carried into a river, and hence the Local Government Board has worked out a system of sewage farms on the outskirts of towns into which all sewage is diverted, and the rivers kept free from pollution. England being subject to rainfall all round the year, and the air in consequence being very moist, but little of the sewage water goes off by evaporation, and hence in order to keep the size of these farms within practicable limits (600 acres is the maximum area) it is a *sine qua non* that *rain water shall be separated from sewage*. This is the official English system of sewerage; it is also, I am sorry to say, the official Indian system. The mere statement of the case shows that it is another instance of the proverb, "With how little wisdom the world is governed."

In India the evaporative power of the sun and the dry air is immense, so much so as, even in moist Bombay, to amount to 56 inches in a year. This I ascertained by personally conducted experiments for a whole year, and it is equal to three-fourths of our yearly rainfall. The rain falls in India practically in three months, with nine months dry weather. During the monsoon the proportion of sullage water to rain is infinitesimal, its presence in the swollen rivers is without the least detriment to health. The open drains may, if needed, be so made as to divert the sullage into sewage farms, but only in rare instances will this be necessary. The same open drains which during the dry weather would carry the sullage to the farm, are of sufficient size to carry monsoon storm water to the river; hence duplicated systems of drainage are unnecessary and a waste of public funds.

During the heated discussions which took place on this subject some years ago, the true bearings of the problem were overlooked. Nothing was to be heard but the necessity of separating storm water from sewage, and of providing for the eventual water carriage of night-soil. Climatic considerations, and the habits of the people, to whom ceremonial pollution is as death, were ignored. A few raised their voices, but were overborne in the clamour. Dr. Blaney did his best, but what could he, a doctor, know of engineering? He was silenced by misrepresentation. I, a professional engineer and architect, practising for the last 20 years in Bombay, and knowing the habits of the people intimately, was neither a Municipal nor Government official, and *therefore* I could possibly know nothing of the subject! Such were the arguments in effect used. What could the Corporation do? The English members voted as one man for the official scheme, and the Indian members, helpless and bewildered, were "like dumb cattle driven to the slaughter." They knew that Sir Richard Temple and his immediate officials openly threatened to put the bludgeon clauses of the Act into force, they gave way and voted the scheme, Nowroji Furdonji being almost the only one who stood boldly out against official pressure.

Now I think the time has come to reconsider our position, and Sir Theodore Hope has given the opportunity. One would suppose that all Bombay was drained; but the fact is that the Fort is the only place which has closed sewers. There are open side gutters in the greater portion of the native town—Girgaum, Oomerkhadi, Byculla, Mazagon, the only closed drains being, I think in Walkeshwar. Malabar and Cumballa Hills are absolutely without drainage, except monsoon open drains. These drains are all *kutcha* built, the sides and bottom uneven, no attempt being made to build them of the proper ovoid form. The only places I can call to mind where the open gutters have been properly completed are in Love Lane, Byculla, from H. H. Agha Khan's stables, and on Walkeshwar Ridge, Malabar Hill, from Dr. Waters' bungalow to Government House Gate, next Sir Munguldas' Nathoobhoy's house. I have several times recently inspected this last, and have always found it free from smell, though it carries a good quantity of dark-coloured sullage from H. E. the Governor's lines and the numerous native houses in the vicinity.—Yours, &c.,

DAVID GOSTLING.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

15th Nov. 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	30.036	83·0	W	7	0·00
Surat	·072	83·6	SW	Light	0·00
Bombay	·067	80·7	N	8	0·00
Rutnagherry	·046	82·8	N	6	0·00
Mormugao	0·52	77·0	W	8	0·00
Karwar	·047	79·1	NE	Light	0·00
Mangalore	·049	83·4	NW	2	0·00
Calicut	·036	82·7	WNW	5	0·00
Cochin	·035	84·1	NNW	Fresh	0·00
Masulipatam	·029	85·3	NE	6	0·00
Madras	·046	76·8	ENE	5	0·23
Negapatam	·033	84·4	NE	4	0·00

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE OLD BARODA JEWEL CASE.

FAKIRCHUND GHELLABHAI *vs.* OOTUMCHUND MANECKCHUND AND OTHERS.

MR. MACPERSON and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinsha, for the defendants.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said:—In 1878, one Hurry Vulubdas Cassandas, the plaintiff in two suits, Nos. 410 and 411 of 1868, obtained the arrest of three of the defendants to these suits for contempt of Court. The persons arrested were Ootumchund Maneckchund, first defendant in the present suit, Toolsidas Kisandas, third defendant, and Ghellabhai Hemchund, the father of the present plaintiffs. The two suits were for an account of two partnerships composed of Hurry Vulubdas, the three persons arrested, and two other persons, Baichund and Ameechund. In order to obtain the release of the three, the suits were settled by payment of the sum of Rs. 3,24,000 to Hurry Vulubdas, together with an indemnity bond in the sum of Rs. 40,000 given by one Dwarkadas to Hurry against any claims of Baichund or Ameechund. In order to induce Dwarkadas to give the bond, the sum of Rs. 35,000 was deposited with him on 23rd February, 1872. This money has since remained with Dwarkadas. In 1884, Ootumchund settled all claims of Baichund and Ameechund, and obtained releases from them or those who represented them. He also obtained a release from Harry Vulubdas, and the bond given by Dwarkadas was cancelled. The money had always stood in Dwarkadas's books in Ootumchund's name; he had received Rs. 14,000 in interest from it; and he now claims it as having been deposited by him personally and not by the others at all. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, as representing Ghellabhai, and the third defendant, Toolsidas, claim one-third share respectively. Whether Ootumchund's claim to the whole is well founded is the question I have to try. The plaintiffs say this money, Rs. 35,000, was part of a sum of 4½ lakhs borrowed by the three from one Gopalrao Myral on the security of a deposit of a large quantity of jewellery. Exhibit No. 4 shows that the three borrowed the money, and it also shows the deposit to have consisted of the following:—(*a*) "The property of Ootumchund, two boxes containing jewellery, value Rs. 4,31,099; (*b*) the property of Ghellabhai, two boxes jewellery, value Rs. 75,728; (*c*) the cession of certain claims in Toolsidas's name against the Gaekwar." No account was kept of the manner in which this sum of 4½ lakhs was spent. But it is clear, at any rate, that the Rs. 3,26,000 paid to Hurry was taken from it. It appears that Ghellabhai has received back his jewels, and it is not shown that anything was realised on Toolsidas's claims. The sole permanent security for the loan is the two boxes of jewellery deposited by Ootumchund. All subsequent repayments to Gopalrao have been made by Ootumchund. But the plaintiffs say that the security was partnership property, and that the payments were made out of partnership funds, there having been a firm of three, Ootumchund, Ghellabhai and Toolsidas. Such a firm did probably exist for certain dealings, but there is nothing in the evidence concerning its transactions to show that this jewellery, deposited by Ootumchund, belonged to it. Ootumchund himself says it was obtained with his own money. The plaintiffs, in their amended objections filed in the Master's Office, say that Ghellabhai and Toolsidas never authorized Ootumchund to pay on their behalf the sum he did to Hurry Vulubdas—and that it was paid on his own account and at his own risk. Ghellabhai himself in affidavit (Exh. 13—Exh. 11), in 1871, swore that he had no partnership property, that Ootumchund was trying to obtain the release of the three by depositing a reasonable amount, and that, to the best of his information and belief, "there are not any jewels or other property belonging to the said partnerships or either of them *amongst the property belonging to the defendant, Ootumchund*, and now with Gopalrao Myral." It is difficult in the face of this contemporaneous statement made by Ghellabhai himself for the plaintiffs to contend that Ootumchund's deposit was partnership property. It seems to me pretty clear that Ootumchund was the only married man, and that the jewels deposited were his jewels in the sense that he had paid for them, although others might have had some share in the profit that would have arisen on their resale. If the view I take is the right one, *viz.*, that the 4½ lakhs were raised by Ootumchund by securities which did not belong to the other two, it is then difficult for them to partake of the Rs. 35,000, even supposing it was furnished from the 4½ lakhs. It is hard to say on the oral evidence whether it was or was not. An old moonim of Ootumchund's swears it was. But Ootumchund denies it, and another moonim says it was. The circumstances and the documents favour the theory that Ootumchund, and not the three, furnished the money. The first document (Exh. 20) is the original agreement for the indemnity, and then Ootumchand says to Dwarkadas, "I have this day deposited with you pro-e missory notes Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 10,000 in cash." Ther is no mention of any one else. The money is deposited in Ootumchund's name. He draws the interest of it and the other two claim no share. He settles with Bhaichund and Ameechund. In the accounts in the Master's Office neither Ghellabhaijnor Toolsidas claims to have any share in this money. Prohibitory orders have been issued by creditors to prevent the money being paid out to Ootumchund, but never to the other two, though both were in a state of indebtedness and decrees were out against them. I think all these facts and circumstances show that the money was Ootumchund's. The suit must, therefore, be dismissed. The first and third defendants' costs must be paid by plaintiffs with the cost of rule.

BENGAL.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—A collision between two goods trains occurred on Thursday morning, at 3 a. m., at Madanpur, 33 miles from Sialda, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. A goods train was following another on a "caution message," and ran into it about 170 yards north of the distance signal, where it had been detained to allow a passenger train to pass. On the first train the brake and two wagons were partly destroyed, and some slight damage was done to the engine; and on the second train two wagons were damaged. The line was cleared, and traffic was resumed by 10-30 a. m. No one was hurt. The guard of the first train and the driver of the second train will be prosecuted for alleged negligence.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

A STRIKE AMONG THE POTTERS OF PONDICHERRY.—In consequence of the license or trade tax lately introduced into the French Indian Colonies, the potters of Pondicherry suspended work, declaring that their profits did not admit of a tax, and that they were quite willing to resign their occupation, betaking themselves to the cultivation of the land, and leave the earthenware trade to other neighbours residing in British territory, who had no such tax to pay. The fact having come to the knowledge of the Acting Governor, his Excellency invited the potters to represent their grievance to the Director of the Interior, and the result is that the objectionable tax has been suspended by decree of the Governor in Council.—*Mail.*

THE LATE REV. N. M. WATERBURY.—The death of the Rev. N. M. Waterbury, of the Baptist Telegu Mission, at Perambore, Madras, on Thursday, has already been announced. Mr. Waterbury, it appears, came to India five years ago, and laboured all the time in Madras. He was a man of considerable mental power and culture. He mastered the Telegu language, and was an effective street-preacher. He was also a good organizer; and the work he did in so short a time shows that he was eminently endowed with those qualifications necessary to make a great missionary. He was highly esteemed by all missionaries as well as by all those who take interest in the evangelization of India in Madras. He was buried the same evening in St. Andrew's Cemetery. There was a funeral service held in the new Baptist Chapel, which he had just completed, at 4 p.m., in which the Revs. M. Phillips, G. M. Goldsmith and T. Colville Peattie took part. The funeral was largely attended by missionaries and others. At the grave, Colonel Luxmore read appropriate passages of Scripture, and the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie prayed. Mrs. Waterbury and her two little children have the deepest sympathy of all who knew her.

THE LATE STORM AND THE HIGH COURT.—The storm has played sad havoc in the compound and with the cane blinds along the several verandahs of the High Court, the latter being damaged to such an extent that it is estimated over Rs. 1,000 will be required to replace them, each of those blinds (numbering over 100, and costing each Rs. 15 to Rs. 20) being more or less injured, some of them beyond the possibility of repair. Some three years ago, it appears, the Court-keeper pointed out the necessity for supplying new ropes, which would not have cost more than Rs. 50 at the outside, yet, strange to say, though he has repeatedly applied for them, no notice was taken of the matter; they became useless, being knotted and torn, and were quite unserviceable for the purpose of pulling up or letting down the blinds. On Tuesday, when the storm blew its hardest, these, being down, were blown and torn to shreds, and now Government will have to provide Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 to replace them. In the compound of the Court the trees have been blown down in some cases, in others much injured: the scene yesterday being one of broken branches and uprooted trees all round. At the Small Cause Court, the blinds have also suffered severely, although these—new ones—were supplied but a short time ago.—*Times.*

LUNAT

course, without the use of a mahl-stick, which only serves to cramp the hand and touch." [The reader will perceive how completely this tallies with Mr. Ruskin's advice, which appeared in these columns a few days ago: "I have often told my pupils that all fine painting involves the play or sweep of the arm from the shoulder."] For a few years I was regularly rejected by the Royal Academy; they would have nothing to do with me, although I received congratulatory letters on my work from the then President. I exhibited at the British Institution, and in Suffolk-street once or twice, but it was of no use in the sense of getting before the public, and my pictures remained unsold, except a few bought by private collectors whom I knew—such as Mr. Cobeldick, Captain Hart, and one or two others. In point of fact, the Academy was the only way of getting before the picture-buying public, and that channel was closed to me. People laughed at the idea that I was able to copy Turner's 'Carthage' in eighty hours better than others could do in a year, but it was the fact, nevertheless. At last, driven to desperation (for after years of everything going out and nothing coming in, my funds were running low), I was tempted to do what I have since recognized as a very foolish act—I challenged the Academy to a trial of skill. Though they would not respond, I completed my share of the proposition. I painted a picture of the 'Hyde Park Riots' in three weeks. I exhibited the work at the Pantheon, and 53,000 people came to see it, so I slightly stemmed the continued outpouring of my little fortune. This was my last effort, and after that I went steadily down hill. Then came the Channel Tunnel. Convinced that it would be the ruin of the country if carried out, and maddened with the indifference concerning it, I spent five years of my life and all my remaining money in founding the 'Anti-Channel Tunnel Association,' in awakening the people by printing and distributing pamphlets, and delivering lectures against the scheme. At last the authorities adopted my ideas, and the tunnel was stopped. Then I issued an appeal, saying what I had done, how I had spent my substance, and so forth. The reply came, chiefly from officers in the services—£30. Then followed distress; then illness. Everything I could sell in the next two years during which I was bed-ridden I sold, down to my very boots; and at last, yielding to the representations of the rector, I overcame, or at least stifled, my abhorrence of parish relief, and went into the workhouse infirmary. There I was skilfully cured of my ailment, and then I was drafted into the workhouse, where for the best part of nine months I have been associating with the common herd."

"——SED REVOCARE GRADUM!"

"I am not altogether deserted. The master of the workhouse has been very kind to me, and my old patrons are exerting themselves to assist one who has impoverished himself in the public behalf; but in the knowledge that there is many another good man whose 'case' is no worse than mine, I dare not pin my hopes to the result. I am sixty-five, I am strong, and I have lost none of my skill. What I hope is to be enabled to begin what part of my life is left to me anew. Thanks to the Press I have a couple of commissions, and I am now 'out' to execute them. When they are finished, and the money spent, I see nothing for it but to return." And, checking a sigh, the brave old man turned again to the canvas from which I had kept him too long.

A HIGHLAND BURYING GROUND.

"We passed the remaining part of the day in such amusements as were in our power. Sir Allan related the American campaign, and at evening one of the ladies played on her harpsichord, while Colonel and Mr. Boswell danced a Scottish reel with the other." It was on a Sunday, the 17th October, 1773, that Dr. Johnson rowed over from the adjacent Ulon and found the little island of Inch-Kenneth very much as it is to-day—"verdant and grassy, and fit for both pasture and tillage; but it has no trees." And then, as now, it was about a mile long, and perhaps half a mile broad, "remarkable for pleasantness and fertility." There the great doctor, in the house of Sir Allan Maclean, chief of the Highland clan of the name, recovered from his fatigue after the previous day's inconvenient travel from Tobermory—inconvenient "for the country is very rough, and my horse was but little;" and there, not forgetting the day, he was invited by the chief "to partake in his acts of domestic worship, which I hope neither Mr. Boswell nor myself will be suspected of a disposition to refuse. The elder of the ladies read the English service." Of the cottage, for so it is described rather than a house, that sheltered the doctor and Boswell on their way to the sacred island of Iona, where in the morning they heard the English service and at evening danced, the cottage where Sir Allan lived, "not only with plenty but with elegance, having conveyed there a collection of books and what else was necessary to make his hours pleasant," not a vestige remains; nothing but a certain unevenness of ground is there to suggest the site, and some few stones that may perhaps have formed part of the walls, and now are piled carelessly round a ragged enclosure, where lie rusty cart-tires, a broken plough, and bent wire netting, deep in the rank grass among shattered slates. There is no house now on the island but the shepherd's, and the remains, down by the shore, roofless and blackened, of the farmer's residence that some four years back was burnt, and has never been rebuilt. Nor far, and on ground somewhat higher than the shepherd's hut, lies the ancient chapel and burying-place of the Macleans. If you stand by the ruined walls, within which at the time of the Doctor's visit there was "a bas-relief of the Blessed Virgin, and by it a little bell which, though cracked and without a clapper, has remained there for ages, guarded only by the venerableness of the place," but both of which have now disappeared—if you stand there and look to the south-west out over the Atlantic, you may see with its white sands the island of Iona lying within a couple of hours' sail, and fifteen miles away to the right, though farther from the shore, the stately ridge of Staffa, in 1773 "so lately raised to renown by Mr. Banks." Within a mile due south is the shore of Griban, on the mainland of Mull, and just discernible at the waters' edge that Cave of Mackinnon, into which the Doctor, although "disappointed already by one cave and not much elevated by the expectation of another," managed to force an entrance past the mouth fortified by vast fragments of stone, "over which we made our way neither very nimbly nor very securely." And behind, to the east, lies Gorsa, full in the stream of Loch-na-Keal, once the property of the nuns of Iona, where they kept their sheep; and almost within a stone's throw, Ulon, a hundred and thirteen years ago the home of the renowned Macquarries, and the scene of the pathetic ballad of Campbell, who in 1790 was tutor in a house that still stand on the north of Mull.

The ancient chapel of the Macleans is roofless, and the walls are broken, but the ground around it is still used as a place of burial. As a place of burial it seems to have no bounds, no walls of enclosure, but spreads up and over the hillocks, and when you imagine yourself clear of consecrated ground, unexpectedly you come across yet another of the long green mounds where lie the remains of a son of the last shepherd, or a crofter from Griban, or one somewhat smaller, the grave of the child of your guide, who tells you, in his Highland English, that last winter "something catched at her troat, and her dyet quite quick." And farthest of all, neglected as graves in the Crimea, there is a square space of matted grass and bramble, bounded by small tumbling walls, where rest the last family of Macdonald that held Ulon, whose mounds are indistinguishable, and are marked only as sacred by one of the long black crosses so common at Iona, fallen and resting slantwise on a broken stone. But it is close against the chapel walls, in a separate enclosure, that most of the Macleans, chiefs and ladies, rest. Here indeed, both inside and out, there are, as the guide declares, "plenty det men and det women." Inside there are no memorials—at most, deep initials cut in the stone, H. McL. or A. McL.; but outside there are rough grey stones covered with thick blunt lettering, which, if you have the patience to decipher, record the imperishable virtues and even the lineage of those dead and forgotten these two hundred years. Even the backs of these tombstones are not neglected by the statuary, for, not content with densely graving the front, often on the reverse, he is pleased to draw a skull, an hour-glass, and crossed bones, and a trumpet with the issuing label of "Arise ye dead!" On the mind of that statuary, whoever he may have been, for (unlike the modern artist) he does not sign his work, there was something stirring, something that he gropingly strove to express, but could find no vent for in his art-wilderness of Mull. Perhaps he strikes the highest point of his development when in his effort to free his work from the trammels of tradition, he invests a full-length effigy in the old style of one of the hero Macleans, with a full bottomed Georgian wig. 'Tis his masterpiece, and surely a pathetic one. For he must have felt how little the customary armoured Scottish knight of the past represented the good Highland laird it was his daily pleasure to see strolling about the place with a fowling-piece, and yet he could not altogether cast aside the antique, the form, ancient and well-recognised presentment of the dead. So in his best manner he combined the two, and there lies Sir Alexander Maclean, steel cap on head, and mailclad feet, war-armoured with targe and claymore on left arm and left side, and in the right hand a ball to denominate his sovereignty of the island at least; and then that both statuary and people might be sure that this strange figure was his whom they knew and loved, under the steel cap he claps a full bottomed wig, and round the neck a lace tie, and there you have Sir Alexander more recognisable as the chief who was to be seen every Sunday reading divine service to the tenants on the estate, and on New Year's Eve opening the ball in the barn after the great shinty-match of the year in the field under Ben More.

Loch Kenneth is a neglected spot, and has been but seldom visited. Pennant makes no mention of it in his itinerary of 1772, nor Faujas-Saint-Fond in his voyages of 1785. Nor does Dr. Johnson refer to the odd effigy of the Highland chief in kilt and wig. It is very probable it is the one seen by Faujas-Saint-Fond on the other side of Mull, five or six miles from the post town Aros, in the ruins of a Catholic chapel, and thence carried over to Loch Kenneth, as the cross was brought from Iona; "une grande pierre funeraire sur laquelle est l'effigie d'un guerrier arme de toutes pieces; c'est a dire, avec casque, brassard, cuissart, bouclier, et epee. Un de nos guides nous dit que c'etait la figure d'un heros de la race des Mac-Lians." But Faujas-Saint-Fond, who was on his way to Staffa, makes no mention of the wig. Perhaps, like the guide that accompanied us, he may have thought it an ancient dandy form of the whisker.—*Daily News.*

FORGERY TO ESCAPE CONSCRIPTION.

A RATHER remarkable case was tried before the assizes of the Seine. A young man named Brochet was accused of having committed forgery for the purpose of getting himself exempted from military service. In his capacity of secretary to the Mayor of Aillervillers, a town in the department of the Haute Saone, Brochet had to keep the registers of births, marriages, and deaths. When his turn came near for entering the army as a conscript, not feeling any particular liking for a martial career, he set about forging some certificates, which enabled him to pass himself off as a young man named Colombain, whom he knew to be dead. Colombain, it must be remarked, had he been alive, would have been entitled to claim exemption from army service, his two brothers having died while under the colours. The pseudo Colombain, having prepared all his documents, left for Paris, where he became a grocer's assistant. Last year, when his turn came to shoulder arms, he presented to the Council of Revision his papers all duly signed and attested by his former employer, the Mayor of Aillervillers, who had suspected nothing. The trick succeeded, and the quondam Brochet of Aillervillers was declared a deserter, and another conscript had to be furnished in his place by the town. All went well with the forger until he was suddenly recognised one day in Paris by a fellow townsman, who lost no time in acquainting the nearest policeman of the fact. Brochet, alias Colombain, was accordingly arrested and thrown into prison, from which he temporarily emerged for his trial. The jury having convicted the accused, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine for forgery. On the expiration of this term he will be tried by court-martial for desertion.

FALL OF A TRAIN INTO A RIVER.

AN extraordinary accident has happened in the Tyrol. A heavy luggage train had just arrived upon a bridge between Wörgl and Hopfgarten, and the engine was upon the point of entering a tunnel immediately beyond, when, with a tremendous crash, the tender and the rest of the train fell into the river Ache beneath. The bridge is only about 15ft. above the water, and the 15 carriages, of which the first were crushed to atoms, were piled up until the very last carriages, though off the line, were stopped by the heap of ruins that reached the level of the bridge. The guard of the train and the luggage guard were in the first carriage, which in falling was literally torn in two, and as the second carriage crushed into the hinder part, the two men were driven into a corner of the fore part, out of which they were able to creep through the broken side, having, wonderful to say, only received a few bruises. Another guard, in a different carriage who was standing in the small watch-tower called a "hutel," was thrown out clear into the river, fortunately escaping with little hurt, while the "huttel" bored itself deep into the bed of the river. The goods in the first carriages were buried, but those in the upper ones suffered little damage. A box marked "fragile," was unbroken, while some vinegar barrels were crushed and the contents spilled. A load of planks and lathes, were twisted into a coil that will be difficult to unravel. A cow in one of the last carriages, was thrown out into the river, and there was stuck so fast in the ruins, that it was long before it could be freed. The animal was alive, and eagerly ate some hay that was passed to it through the fragments of the carriages, but it was afterwards found that one of its hind legs was broken, and it had to be killed. It seems that the accident was caused not by the bridge actually breaking, but that the weight of the engine pressing on the principal bearer on the tunnel side of the bridge, turned it out of its position to the right, so that the whole structure was turned over side-ways, as one might turn a long ladder.

A VISIT TO A CHINESE THEATRE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Daily News* from Hong Kong:—

"Accompanied by a Chinese friend, who had before made known our proposed visit to the manager, we presented ourselves at the ticket-office, a cage-like structure in which were several Chinese dealing out tickets quickly as possible. We were conducted upstairs into the gallery, and passing along a passage found ourselves confronted by a wooden sliding door, which was pushed back, and we entered a square space partitioned off with wooden walls. The seats were all bamboo like immense garden seats. In front was the stage, a flat platform about two feet from the ground; no side scenes or curtains; two entrances, before which hung curtains so narrow that all the dressing and preparations "behind the scenes" were open to the public view; coolies sat or squatted on both sides of the platform; a mat was spread for the actors on the stage; at the back of the stage the orchestra held forth, the instruments consisting of a drum, two banjos, a Chinese fiddle, and sundry other heathen emitters of unmusical sounds. The audience, as far as numbers were concerned, would have delighted many a London actor—about 2,000 to 3,000 were seated. Down in the body of the theatre the better-class Chinese were seated in their long white gowns; the seats were much like ordinary pews, the book board serving as a table for tea, sweetmeats, and waterpipes. The gallery was filled with coolies, with the exception of closely screened-off portions reserved for ladies, one of which, being empty, we occupied. Only women of low characters are ever seen in any other portions of the theatre than that reserved for them. Coolies went up and down between the seats with immense trays of sweetmeats and tea, reminding one of the waiters at home, but as all the seats are on the level opera-glasses are needless.

"The play was a popular one. A mandarin, noted for squeezing the people, has attempted to levy a heavy tax on one family, who resist the oppression. The gaoler comes to bear them off to prison, and a most heartrending scene takes place; the old grandfather and the mother of the prisoners appearing, and after entreating and trying to bribe the gaoler, and finding all their endeavours useless, they take a weeping, sad farewell of each other. The old gentleman pulling his beard out by the roots, and the mother screaming in a shrill falsetto, the prisoners (husband and wife) finally are so overcome with grief and rage that they fall on to the ground. The gaoler here bundles them off to the cell. This part was amusing, as the whole of the characters remain on the stage, and the imagination has to be brought in to fill in the cell walls that are wanting. Shortly before this abrupt and forcible parting the male prisoner had requested his grandfather to go and see a friendly sort of Rob Roy and try and enlist his services to release him from prison. The local mandarin, being baffled in his wishes to obtain money, has threatened to accuse his victims of being robbers, the punishment of which crime is beheading. The next scene is the interview between Rob Roy and the grandfather. Rob agrees to attempt the release of the prisoner, and calling his daughter (a Chinese Amazon) and his son, the three apparel themselves in war array and depart. Now the scene changes, and two Chinese night watchmen come on holding their paper lanterns and beating the watch. They run up against each other in the dark—a practical joke much enjoyed by the audience. An explanation ensues, and our Dogberries pursue their respective ways pressing round the back of the stage, and one re-entering just as Rob Roy enters by the other door. He watched Dogberry, and then, drawing his sword, smites him gently, whereupon Dogberry dies in true stage form. Rob Roy divests himself of his own headgear, and places the dead man's on his own head, which operation is performed carefully before a mirror held up by a coolie. Then, taking the dead man's lantern and tom-tom, he gives the corpse a kick, which resuscitates, and flies off the stage in lively style. Rob now, having before possessed himself of the watchman's keys, makes his way towards the prison, encountering on his way the other watchman, who, not being satisfied at the altered appearance of his comrade, makes inquiries, which Rob with ready wit answers, and proceeds beating the watch in true professional style, he opens the prison doors, releases the prisoner. Before Rob can get back to his home, an alarm is raised and soldiers appear. Rob's daughter and son rush to the rescue; a fight results, and Rob, of course, proves victorious. During the fight, and before and after, a coolie on the stage snatches up a huge pair of cymbals and clashes them together, making a fearful deafening noise, which is thought necessary truly to represent a battle.

"Rob and his two children make for their mountain home, which they reach closely pursued by the mandarin and his following. A second fight ensues. Rob is again conqueror, and the mandarin and his soldiers retire. The mountain is represented by tables and chairs piled on top of each other, and held in position by two or three coolies. Rob and his daughter and son climb this impregnable height, and wait the coming of more soldiers, who soon appear in appalling numbers. Rob throws great stones at them, and then the attack commences. The soldiers storm the shaky wooden redoubt, and Rob and his children fly to the valley below, where a fight takes place. The soldiers kindly march between Rob and his daughter and son, and while Rob showers blows on their heads, his warlike daughter smites them hip and thigh, using her sword right soldierly. Rob gets wounded. The soldiers retire. Rob expires, blessing his sorrowing children, who vow to avenge their wrongs. The performance here ended, to be continued throughout the week, when it reaches its end. Thanks to our Chinese friend, we were told the ending of the tale. After many more hair-breadth escapes and wonderful adventures (about one a day) the local mandarin is killed, the filial son and dutiful daughter are rewarded and raised to high rank, and the oppressed family are enabled to live happily ever after.

"The costumes and tale are supposed to date back three hundred years. When the actors got too warm, they stopped for a respite, while a coolie stepped forward, and handed them a basin and a cloth; after a wipe down the play proceeded. The female characters were all represented by men, and their parts were really well taken—voice, dress, step, and all being perfect. In China women never appear on the stage. The actor who takes the leading female characters makes about 350*l.* a year, while the second, or the one who takes the leading male part, gets about 250*l.* a year. These sums are quite a fortune to a Chinaman, whose household expenses are never great; in fact, ten times these amounts would represent the same thing to a European.

"The whole performance in a Chinese theatre appears ridiculous to a European, unless he allows his imagination to run freely, for walls have to be built, rivers imagined—in fact, all that which at home the scenery would supply, in China the imagination must conjure up. During the play a hideous din is kept up, so that it strikes one as wonderful that the audience can make out the words spoken. Smoking and tea drinking progress all through the play."

BALD HEADS.

SOME interesting facts relating to baldness have been collected by Mr. Virgil Eaton, a newspaper reporter in the United States. Mr. Eaton, with a view of obtaining information on the subject, has been in the habit of frequenting places of public resort, and taking a seat where he could obtain a good view of the heads of those assembled. He finds, as the result of his observations, that in most of the eastern cities of the United States fully 30 per cent. of the men over thirty years of age show unmistakable signs of baldness, while nearly 20 per cent. have spots on their heads that are not only bald but actually polished with the gloss that is supposed to belong to extreme old age alone. New York and Boston take the lead in the proportionate number of bald heads; and after these come Philadelphia, Washington, and the western towns. Mr. Eaton discovered that the more refined the "show," the more fashionable the church, the greater is the proportion of bald heads. For instance, when Patti was singing at the Boston Theatre, 42 per cent. of the men on one occasion and 46 per cent. on another were bald-headed; while at a pugilistic exhibition of Sullivan, the prize-fighter, only 12 per cent. of the spectators were bald. At a Boston funeral Mr. Eaton found that the clergyman, the undertaker, and every one of the mourners were bald; and in one store at New York seven of the twelve shipping clerks, all under forty years of age, were bald, while two more were using "hair restoratives" to keep off baldness. Mr. Eaton attributes the baldness of men to their practice of wearing hats. He may be right; certain it is that butchers who wear no hats are seldom or never bald. But then butchers do as our forefathers did, and anoint their hair plentifully with some greasy or fatty substance, whereas the custom of most other people nowadays is to deprive the hair of its natural oily constituents by energetic "tubbing," without putting anything back in the shape of pomatum or "thine incomparable oil, Macassar," which sixty years ago was deemed worthy of a place in Byron's verse.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain R. Collins, arrived here yesterday from Moulmein (Oct. 3) via Suez with timber.

THE ship Sierra Pedrosa, 1,620 tons, Captain W. E. Turner, arrived here yesterday from Cardiff (August 7) with coals.

THE Trassacho, a sailing ship, 553 tons, Captain A. Batchelor, reached this port day before yesterday evening from Mauritius, which port she left on the 14th ultimo. She brings sugar from Mauritius and 14 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer, Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain G. Brown, arrived in Bombay harbour on the evening of the 14th inst., from Cutch (Nov. 12) with the following distinguished passengers:—His Highness the Rao of Cutch and suite of 180 followers, Col Goodfellow, the Political Agent of Kathiawar, and Mrs. Ashley.

THE P. and O. s.s. Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J. C. Tin, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi, P. Gulf and Buareh. She will sail after the arrival of the English mail with the following passengers in addition to general cargo for Karachi:—Revd. R. Heaton, Mr. and Mrs Fazalbhai Pir Mahomed and an infant, Mr. Jafferbhai Pir Mahomed, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, and 62 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

14TH NOVEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Inchmaree..	1787	F. Major.....	A	J. Mackintosh.
,, Belgravia ...	3274	W. H. Boothby..	B	W. & A.Graham & Co.
,, Ravenna ..	..	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
,, C. Graham..	1911	T. White	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Wingate....	1366	J. Thompson ..	G	C. Maneckji.
,, Lamport....	1579	L. P. Cross.....	K	McCulloch.
,, Atrato	...	.....	L	F. Muir & Co.
,, W. Hall	2690	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Nuddea	..	.....	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Sheik	1283	S. C. Barr	O	S. K. Barr.
,, Algoma	..	.....	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
15	Akbar (s)	Collins	Moulmein, Oct. 3.
	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Cutch, Nov. 12.
	Trassacho	Batchelor ...	Mauritius, Oct. 14.
	Sierra Pedrosa ..	Turner.....	Cardiff.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Rhownuggur, for Rhownuggur.
,, Ravenna, for Genoa, Venice, Trieste &c.
,, Bancoora, for Rangoon and Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Assyria, J. C. Tin, for Karachi, P. Gulf and Buareh.
,, Bancoora, G. Brown, for Rangoon and Moulmein.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
10 Olthona (s) ..... Ditchburn .. London, July 15.
11 Cy. of Cambridge (s).. Marr ..... Liverpool, Oct. 13.
Falls of Bruar ..... Edwards.... Liverpool, July 25

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10.—Steamers Capella and Triumph.
Nov. 11.—Steamers Navarino, Fuceophalus, Mount Olivet and Wing Sang. Ships Indore, Galgate and County of Kinross. Barque Hindoostan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
10 Nerbudda (s) .... Negapatam.
Ballaarat (s) .... London.
11 Camorta (s) .... Singapore.
Clan Mathieson (s) ... . Calcutta.
Sirdhana (s) .... Calcutta.
12 Nevasa (s) .... Rangoon.

Nov. DEPARTURES.
11 Nerbudda (s) .... Rangoon.
Camorta (s) .... Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall (s), 75 cases bar soap, Cowasji Nowrosji Patell; 30 cwts paints and turpentine, Esoofali Kakubhai; 2 cases saddles and whips, Badham Pile and Co.
Belgravia (s), 5 packages saddlery, Dunnett and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Surat (s), 8 packages medicine, Cooper, Madon and Co; 80 cases brandy, Treacher and Co; 51 casks pale ale, Cursetji Edulji; 1 cask whisky, G. A. Purvis; 25 cases pilsiner beer, Sorabji Cowasji; 25 cases pilsiner beer, Manockji Jamsetji; 2 cases med. syrup, S. M. Gulam Hossin; 41 packages glassware, provisions, &c., Phillips and Co; 2 packages medicine and perfumery, Jaffer Noor Mahomed; 1 package stationery, M. M. Mody and Co; 8 cases medicine, Bhikha Callianji; 19 packages confectionery, hams, bacon, cheese, &c., Pearse and Co; 26 packages ham bacon, cheese and provisions, S. H. Bottlewalls; 3 cases spectacles, S. C. Koteval and Co; 94 cases oilmanstores, Cowasjee Dadabhai; 32 packages oilmanstores, Edulji M. Antia; 54 packages hams, bacon, cheese, and other provisions, Green and Reed.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham (s), 6 cases writing paper, M. A. M. Shurifali.
Belgravia (s), 50 cases whisky, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.
Clan MacDonald (s), 4 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino (s), 15 cases brandy, Jamsetji Noroji; Manilla (s), 50 cases champagne, Treacher and Co; Colombo (s), 19 cases brandy, Jamsetji Naoroji.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOVEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall (s.), 300 bales cotton, Oomersey Nagsee and Co; 108 cwts hemp, Ewart Latham and Co; Belgravia (s), 2,000 cwts crushed bones, Nathu Essa; 4,000 cwts bone's meal, Mooljі Jamal.

FROM LONDON.

Ravenna (s), 3,603 cwts coir yarn, Lukmichund Maneklal; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 155 cwts gum, A. Hasum; 70 cwts gum and 8 cwts peacock feathers, F. L. Bottleboy; 520 cwts myrabolums, Haridas Gokaldas; 6024 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 350 cwts goat and sheep skins, Ismal Gangji and Co; 14 bales sheep and goat skins, Jaffer Purdhan; 3402 cwts barley, A. Blascheck and Co; 79 bales goat and sheep skins Owen and Okell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Belgravia (s), 2,025 cwts mowra seed, D. B. Khan and Co; 57 cwts gingelly seed and 3 cwts myrabolams, C. P. Cama; 4,000 cwts gingelly seed and 8,997 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 175 bales cotton, 7,000 cwts wheat, and 6,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros; 2,007 cwts mowra seed and 2,001 cwts groundnuts, D. P. Batha and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Auretta (s), 1,080 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Lamport, (s), 2,800 cwts wheat, W. Bell and Co; 125 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE

Clan Graham (s), 4 bales silk cotton, Meiffre Neveu and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, W. Bell and Co: 5,310 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Algoma (s), 5,740 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Belgravia (s) 1,991 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura (s), 109 bales cotton, Mackinnon and Mackenzie; 100 bales cotton, C. R. Batha and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sheikh (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.; 9,000 cwts wheat, S. Naronji and Co.;

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER. 12.

Wardrop., Col., Bo., Jud. Adv. Genl., on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER, 13.

Walter, Col., Bo., R. H. A., to join at Umballa, from Kirkee.
Dowell, Lt., Bo., 47th Regt., on duty, from Quetta.
Martin, Surgn-Major, Mad., Med-Staff, on sick leave, from Madras.
Teed, Major, Bo., Asst. Comy.-Genl., on leave, from Ceylon.

NOVEMBER 14.

Warren, Lt., Bl., Staff Corps; on leave, from Saugor.
Stewart, Capt., Bl., Seaforth Highlanders.
Ferris, Capt., Bo., Polt. Dept, on duty, from Sangli.
Talbot., Lt., Bo., 3rd Bo. L. I., on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER. 15.

Poole, Major, Mad. 12th Lancers, on leave, from Bangalore.
Hotham, Capt., Bo., R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 13.

Carr, Lt, Mad. R. A, from leave, to Secunderabad.

NOVEMBER. 14.

Forsith, Major, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER. 15.

Knox, Lt-Col, Bl, Bl. Lanc., from leave, to Quetta.
Miller, Major, Mad, 32nd M. I., on leave, to Secunderabad.
Pilleau, Lt, Bo, E. Kent, on duty, to Deesa.
Piers, Lt, Bo. 10th N. L. I., to rejoin, to Mandvi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 16, 1886.

1. The cadets of N Company, St. Peter's, will fire their annual class at Coorla on Saturday, the 20th instant. A railway pass will be provided.

2. No. 2456 Vol. C. Roberts having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company.

By Order
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 8th Nov. 1886.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hill Depots—Darjeeling.—Lieut-Col S Bradburne, 2nd Battn Leicester Regt, to be Commt, vice Col Kinloch, who has vacated on rejoining his regiment, dated 19th Oct, 1886.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut W Pollard, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, vice Renny, moved up in grade succession, dated 24th July 1886.

Lieut H A Merewether, Sqdn. Officer, to be Adjt, vice Pollard, dated 24th July 1886.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut C C Boileau, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 27th Punjab Infy, to be Offg Sqdn Officer on probation, with effect from date of joining, vice Capt Browne on furlough.

4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut A R Browning, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, to be Adjt, vice Gray, vacated on promotion to Captain, dated 10th Sept 1886.

22nd Punjab Infantry.—Capt A S McRae, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Comd, vice Davis, appointed Comdt 42nd Goorkha Light Infy, dated 25th Oct 1886.

Capt R Gordon, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice McRae, dated 25th Oct 1886.

Lieut C A Fowler, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, dated 25th Oct 1886

24th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut A L Lindsay, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Holland, seconded on appointment to the Burma Police Battalion.

42nd Goorkha Light Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel A T Davis, 2nd-in-Comd 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be Commdt, vice Butter resigned, dated 25th October 1886.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut M B Bicknell, No 7 (mountain) Battery 1st Bgde, Northern Divn, for six months, on medical certificate.

Medical Staff.—Bgde Surgn W A Gardiner, for six months, on medical certificate.

Medical Staff.—Surgn L W Swabey, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

South Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut P B Warren (Wing Officer on probation 3rd Bengal Infy), to Bombay from date of availing himself of it to the 30th April 1887, to study the native languages.

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut E B Harrison (Wing Officer on probation 2nd Sikh Infy) to Simla, on private affairs, from the 16th Sept to the 6th Oct 1886.

24th Punjab Infy.—Capt J J M Simons, in India on urgent private affairs, for twelve months from date of availing himself of it, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgn-Major G C Roy, in India, medical certificate, from the 27th Sept to the 28th Dec 1886.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

15th Sikhs.—Lieut F B Bradshaw, Royal Irish Regt, a candidate for the Bengal S C to be offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 19th Oct 1886.

1st Punjab.—Surgn G W P Dennys, to the officiating medical charge of the Regt, vice Surgn W I. Price, proceeded to Upper Burma.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Major:—Capt M J Barlow, R A.

The undersentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain;—Lieut A L Molesworth, R A.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave, 1st Battn E Surrey Regt.—Col G Bayley, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the moonson.

		1886.		1886.
Friday	...	... 19th Nov.	Friday	... 10th Dec.
,,	..	... 26th ,,	,,	... 17th ,,
,,	...	... 3rd Dec.	,,	... 24th ,,

The following are the arrangements in the hour for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M.; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

Via BRINDISI.

Letters not exceeding ½ oz. ... . 4½ annas.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. ... ... 1½ ,,

ZANZIBAR MAIL VIA ADEN.

Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAURITIUS MAIL VIA ADEN.

FAIR SEASON.—*On Fridays every fourth week.*
MONSOON.—*On Tuesdays every fourth week.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Offices is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Mails for China, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, and the Australian Colonies are despatched as follows:—

1886.		1886.
Friday .. 26th Nov.	Friday	... 10th Dec.
	,,	... 24th ,,

Postage on Letters to China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, is 3 annas per ½ oz., and for Australian Colonies 6 annas. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 1 anna.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3-0 P.M. for Ordinary and 2-0 P.M. for Registered Letters.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice:—

Mails.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters.	At the Boree Bunder and Grant Road Branch Post Offices.
†For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	P.M. 5-20	4 P.M.	P.M. 5-55
*For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara.	P.M. 12-50	NOON. 12	P.M. 1-25
For Poona and Intermediate Stations	7 P.M.	4 P.M.	P.M. 7-55
†For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above

NOTICE.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT.** For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE,**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
* NOTE.—*The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.

A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted :—

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the officinal preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks*, London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences**, is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

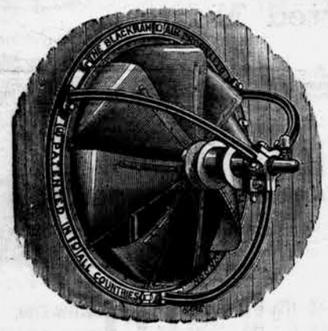
The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER (PATENTED,)



FOR VENTILATING, DRYING AND COOLING.
AWARDED FIVE FIRST PRIZES.

Moves ONE MILLION cubic-feet of air per horse power per hour. Easily fixed and adapted to any conditions, and can be driven by any kind of MOTIVE power, including Bullock power. Adapted for Tea withering and Rice winnowing.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH"
(Registered).
For use in Dwelling-houses, Barracks, Hospital-wards, Ships, &c. Is portable, and is worked by hand power, Air entirely changed or merely kept in circulation, as may be desired.

For further particulars apply to
THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER VENTILATING Co., LIMITED,
22, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.,
or Messrs. BULL, BEVAN & Co., Limited, London and Bombay.
H. C. ROBERTSON, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta, India.
Reference Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Calcutta.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.

TRADE WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY MARK. **GLASGOW.** TRADE WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY MARK.

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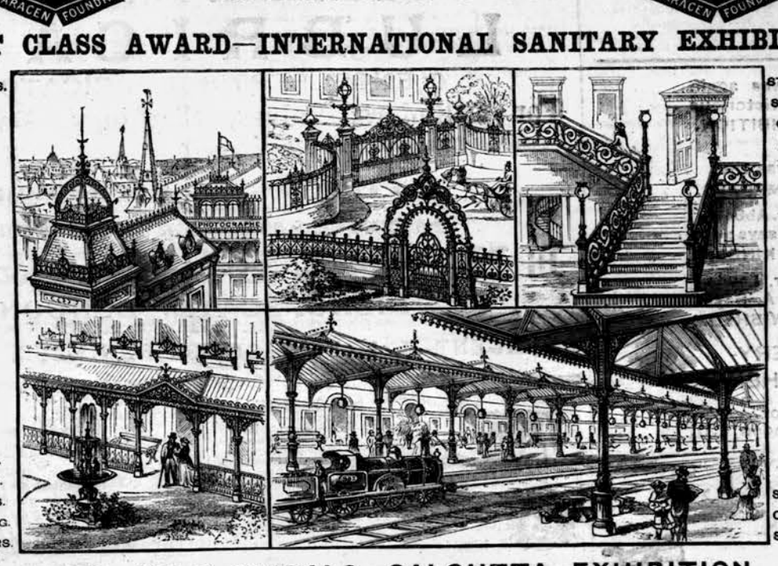
BALCONIES.
TERMINALS.
FLAGSTAFFS.
ALTAR RAILS.
ORNL FRONTS.
ORNL ROOFING.
CLOCK TOWERS.



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ROOF PLATES.
ORNL PANELS.
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BALUSTERS.
FOUNTAINS.
GRATINGS.
URINALS.
PUMPS.
CLOSETS.
ASH BINS.
HANDRAILS.
GATE PIERS.
R. W. PIPES.
BATHS. SINKS.
WASH STANDS.
GARDEN SEATS.
SEAT STANDARDS.
CATTLE TROUGHS.
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☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers s particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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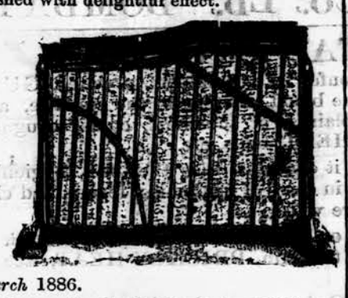
GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES,

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.



Times of India March 1886.

BRONSMEAD'S PIANOS.—The extreme simplicity combined with the obvious efficiency of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new patent method of securing the wires of their pianos, excites a feeling of surprise that it should not have been thought of and adopted before, rather than one of wonder at the ingenuity of the inventor. This, however, does not detract in any way from the intrinsic value of the improvement, which if it fulfils the results expected of it, and we are inclined to believe that it will, cannot fail to commend itself more particularly to residents of remote mofussil stations where the visits of the piano tuner are few and far between. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., the sole agents for the patentees, guarantee that the pianos constructed on the improved principle will not get out of tune in twelve months, but as the invention is not yet six months old, it is manifest that their confidence must be based on something other than experience. Every one is familiar with the way in which the wires have hitherto been fastened round pins fixed tightly in the wooden sounding board and tuned by turning the pins with a key.

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The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 2 0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs. 1 8
Medium	" " 2 8	Virginia Bird's Eye	" " 3 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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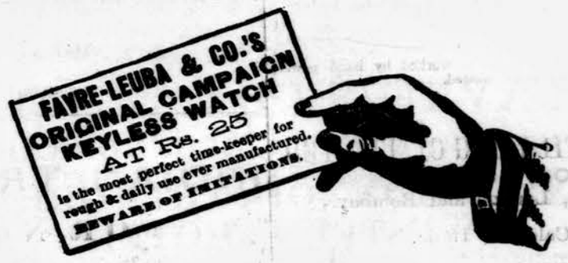
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ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
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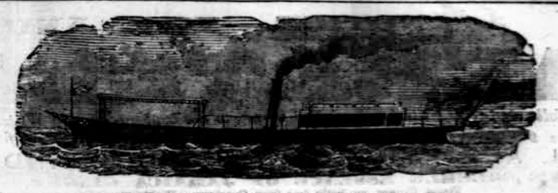

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